

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2273

THE HEALTH BOARD ACTS

Yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health was attended by President Raymond, members Cooper, Dole, Winston and Emerson, and Executive Officer Pratt. Outside of the discussion on smallpox, little else was done except to pass on routine matters.

The board voted an increase of the salary of C. Charlock, registrar of births, deaths and general statistics, from \$100 to \$125 a month. Mr. Winston and Dr. Emerson stated that although they had received no increase in salaries, yet in the case of Mr. Charlock they agreed that he was justly entitled to a raise, as he has been a steady, faithful worker for the long period during which he has been engaged.

The proposal of the Parker ranch on Hawaii to supply cattle at Kawahas, 350 pounds each at 7 cents per pound, weights taken the day previous to shipment, on the hoof, was thoroughly discussed. The ranch proposed to supply between eighty and ninety head per month at the rate named. The general average per head would come to about \$25. Mr. Winston was named as a committee to investigate the proposal.

Attorney S. F. Chillingworth, who represented the Oahu Lumber Company in its claim against the board for lumber, supplied the Boardman premises just prior to the plague last year, appeared at the office, almost breathless from his haste to do two things at once, or within the space of fifteen minutes. He said the lumber company would agree to take all the lumber back if the board would pay \$200. Mr. Dole said that the board was liable for an amount in the premises, as the lumber had not been destroyed in the interests of health, but had been used for building purposes. The executive officer was appointed to make an appraisal of the lumber and render an estimate at the next meeting of the board.

Mr. Winston reported that he had conferred with Wilder's Steamship Company relative to the alleged non-arrival of goods consigned to the Leper Settlement and the treatment of cattle carried from Kawahas to Kalapapa. He said that the company had reported that they had used ordinary care in landing cattle and transferring freight. Dr. Pratt suggested that if "ordinary care" meant dropping packages from eight to ten feet into the hold of a vessel, then the report must be true. To a certain extent the statements made by the steamship company to Mr. Winston carried with them the implication that if the health authorities did not like their methods they could look elsewhere to have the service done.

The question was again brought up of having a steamer for the sole use of the Board of Health. It was pointed out that the investment of a large sum of money in a steamer would in reality save the Board of Health about \$250 a month. The board pays the Wilder company about \$800 a month at present. The members were of the opinion that the possession of a steamer by the board would greatly improve the service, and that was the principal thing desired. The board has several times offered leases to the service of the Wilder company, but had to grin and bear it, as they had no recourse.

The application of government physician Dr. James Maloney, of South Kona, for the vacant district of North Kona to be included with that of South Kona, was favorably considered by the board. Dr. Maloney will hereafter look after the sick in both districts.

The question of granting permits to certain residents of Nuuau Valley to establish pig ranches on their premises was again considered. Dr. Pratt said that in one or two instances the establishment of such ranches would cause trouble, but Nuuau would no matter how well they constructed their pens. Dr. Pratt asked that President Raymond be added to the committee of investigation, which was granted.

Rev. W. K. Azbill made application to the board for the loan of David Nauholewa, one of the sanitary officers of the department, to seek out the town residences of Japanese women who were guilty of malpractice. The members of the board grew wrathful over the request, and President Raymond said that it was entirely outside of the sphere of the board, and that none of its members or employees were ready to become detectors for others of matters which were represented. Mr. Dole said it seemed to him that when a citizen asked for public information of the department it should be given him, but when he asks that officers of the department should be detectives and work under his authority, it was going beyond all reason, and he moved that the request be denied. The board voted with him.

Professor A. M. Smith, of Oahu College, asked the board to allow the conditions at the college laundry to remain as they were until a new laundry could be built. Dr. Pratt reported that the present laundry had been condemned by former Sanitary Officer Hemmingsay as unsatisfactory. There is a building about four feet in length, with a grated flooring in half of it. The water and filth came right down to the ground, and remained there, and there were now about four inches of solid filth under the grating. Near this structure is another used by domestics for kitchen and sleeping purposes. It was only about eight feet distant, and both were about 250 feet from the president's house.

Dr. Cooper stated that if such conditions existed the place should be reported as a common nuisance, and should be corrected at once. The trustees should dig cesspools. Upon motion of Dr. Cooper the laundry was condemned, and notice will be served upon the college people to have the nuisance abated.

A letter received from Kauaians to have his hair restored to him, which he said had been taken in by Superintendent Reynolds as an extrava-

gant sum of \$12 would solve matters. The matter was referred to Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Winston stated that he had been requested to ask that measures be taken so that the laundry of the Killpatrick could be brought ashore, and sent to the Quarantine wharf, there to be placed in the hot and steam cylinders before being laundered by the Sanitary Laundry Company. He stat-

ed that Dr. Cooper was willing to have the laundry done ashore providing that every precaution was taken to have the clothing subjected to a thorough examination by means of the lightning matches on the wharf. Upon motion of Mr. Dole the request was granted.

Mr. Winston also brought up a matter of which there have been rumors for several months, to the effect that the Board of Health has been paying \$2.50 to have its horses shod, while the Public Works Department only paid \$1.50 for the same work. He stated that a prominent horseshoer had called his attention to the fact that no bids had ever been called for this work. Dr. Pratt stated that \$2.50 a horse had been paid up to April 1 for shoeing, but that since that date it had been brought down to \$2. The reason for this higher price was that the board's horses were always in use, and when one cast a shoe the animal had to take precedence in the horseshoer's shop so that the horse could be made fit for work again. The Public Works Department has extra horses, and when for lack of shoe one was laid up another was substituted. Bids will hereafter be called for on this work.

MINISTER CONGER IN HONOLULU.

H. CONGER, United States Minister to China, together with

Mrs. Conger, his daughter, Miss

Conger, and his niece, Miss Pierce, are passengers en route to the mainland from the Orient, and were interviewed by a representative of the Advertiser at the Moana Hotel last night.

The entire party are enjoying the best of health and spirits, a beautiful Oriental winter having completely restored them from the effects of the horrors which they experienced during the terrible two months of the siege of Peking.

"No; I am not returning to the United States permanently," said Mr. Conger. "I am simply away on a leave of absence, which is taken on my own suggestion, allowing me sixty days in the United States. I have been in China three years, and have undergone a severe and steady strain, as can well be imagined, during the troubles that have kept China in an upheaval for the past year. The question of indemnities that is now confronting China and the Powers is going to take a long time and be tedious detail, and I felt that I could not stand the strain, so am taking the trip to the home country for rest and recuperation. I shall return to China within three months, feeling much more able and inclined to take up the matter of negotiations of the new treaties."

"Do I expect to become Governor of Iowa? No; I shall not; I have been invited to be a candidate, but there are a number of good candidates in the field, and one of them will be Governor, not I. Of course, if the people should nominate and elect me, I should have to accept, but I have no aspirations in that direction, and have expressed my desire that no steps shall be taken towards bringing my name forward in the matter."

Upon being asked what the outlook appears to be as regards the threatened war between Russia and Japan, Minister Conger said that there is very little danger of such a culmination. "It looked very much like war for a time," said he, "especially the week previous to the time we left, but when we sailed on the 9th, the war had practically been averted, and all the difficulties that would occasion active hostilities between the two nations had been settled. Russia had withdrawn the objectionable measures concerning Manchuria, under stress of the protests from other Powers and the resentful attitude of Japan; that being the main basis of the threatened trouble, its removal practically meant peace; at least, the acute developments in the situation have relaxed and I take it that the danger of war between Russia and Japan is over."

"No; I cannot say that Russia hindered or delayed the peace negotiations of the combined Powers with China at any time, nor did Germany, though both countries had their individual differences and peculiar difficulties to settle. Owing to the peculiar situation in which we were placed, arrangements were naturally slow; the eleven Ministers each had individual ideas, and after they found agreement on any question that arose, there were the eleven different Governments behind the eleven Ministers, each with its demands and peculiar attitudes. The question of settlement, to Russia, was probably of more concern than it was to any of the other nations, because of the intermingling of her interests with those of China; she has her railroad running down into Chinese Territory, has her naval port in China and has large interests in the two nations. She had withdrawn the objectionable measures concerning Manchuria, under stress of the protests from other Powers and the resentful attitude of Japan; that being the main basis of the threatened trouble, its removal practically meant peace; at least, the acute developments in the situation have relaxed and I take it that the danger of war between Russia and Japan is over."

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Notwithstanding their terrible experiences, the ladies will return with Mr. Conger to China. "I am so glad," said Miss Conger, "that we did not leave right away after the siege was ended. We should have returned only the memory of those awful times, and we should never have cared to return. As it is, we have had a long, beautiful Peking winter, and we are all restored to health and spirits again. The happy times we had before the trouble began come back to us, and the siege is merely a black spot that we feel we have left behind. We are all very fond of Peking, and we shall go back again."

Mr. J. D. Jameson, who is traveling with Minister Conger and his party, is an engineer, and is said to be possessed of more scientific knowledge in regard to all parts of China than any other of the profession. He will accompany Mr. Conger on his return to China, and is a warm friend and devoted admirer of the American Minister. "I just want to say this," said he, "Mr. Conger knows thoroughly where he is at. I am well acquainted with all the foreign Ministers and have been present at all the discussions and during the whole trouble, and I have found that Mr. Conger is a man slow to make up his mind, but when he makes it up, it is made up for good; furthermore, he never has to change his mind, nor to retract anything that he has said or done. In this particular his record shows that he has surpassed all the other Ministers. Personally, all his actions impress one as being directed by a mind that is at once cautious, prompt, thoroughly balanced and sagacious. He had the whole situation at his finger tips, so to speak, during the entire time, and yet he was never hasty, and always acted in a calm, deliberate way that admitted of no mistake or error. Mr. Conger is a man that the nation should be proud of."

upon the developments to follow the settlement of the indemnity question. My guess is that in some way and somehow there will be a settlement of the difficulty.

"In case the situation resolves itself into a struggle for territory, Russia will probably come out with more gain than any other nation, obviously because of her proximity and her intervening of interests.

"As to the commercial outlook, at present business in the North of China is paralyzed, and it is hindered and interfered with in the south. It is impossible to go inland for more than twenty miles with safety, and for that reason the native merchants, nor the syndicates can do any active business. The commercial future depends also upon the developments; if it all terminates successfully, it is reasonable to expect a great impetus to business and a stimulation of commerce. If a peaceful settlement is not reached, the commercial situation will not be as it is now, and much worse."

When Minister Conger was asked about his experiences during the siege of Peking, he said that he preferred not to talk about them. "It has all been thoroughly gone over by the newspapers," said he, "and what I might say would furnish but little enlightenment. All descriptions fall short of describing the situation; I can only say that it is a great marvel and past all understanding that any one of the 400 people within the Legation are alive today. It is impossible to understand how it was that we were not massacred. Any one who understands the situation must marvel, for it was indeed a miracle."

Mrs. Conger, Miss Conger and Miss Pierce, all of whom experienced the horrors of the siege, preferred to speak but little of the terrible weeks within the legation walls. Mrs. Conger said that their only salvation, during the long two months, amid the unspeakable terrors of the situation, was work. Of this they had plenty. "You know we were without fortifications," said Mrs. Conger, "and we had to make bags which were filled with sand and used to stop the bullets and other missiles—and they were no common sand-bags either; we had to utilize the finest kind of silk hangings, our own dresses and skirts, and anything and everything that we could get hold of. We were kept very busy during the whole time, and I think it saved us from much suffering. There were about 150 women, and we had two sewing machines in the place. How we did work, and how the Boxers did fire and threaten outside! It seemed every time that they made an attack that they would come through; if they had, it could have meant only one thing—horrible massacre. It all seems like a dream now. I think the great danger and the long weeks of terror and horror kind of affected our minds so that we could not realize keenly; if it were not so, I do not see how we could have survived."

Miss Conger and Miss Pierce told of the dreadful days and nights they spent in the legation, hopeless and in momentary apprehension of being themselves massacred, and seeing all their friends and the little children meet with the same fate. Miss Conger said that when she was a child she had often read in the reading of the stories, but her most vivid mental pictures could not surpass in horror the terrible impressions of those awful days, the seemingly endless succession of hopeless, despairing days and nights stretching away into weeks and months, with the same nightmare of apprehension over the whole legation.

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HE WENT THE PACE

Soldier Wolfson is
Up for Gross
Cheat.

ALEX HAGAN'S BRASS RING

Henry Kekaula Robs a Till in
Broad Daylight and is
Easily Caught.

After a season of wine suppers, buggy-riding and general high-rolling, the gay career of W. Wolfson, enlisted man of the Sixth Artillery, quartered at Camp McKinley, has come to an abrupt end.

Yesterday Wolfson was arrested on a charge of gross cheat and is now in jail.

A few days ago the man purchased from W. S. Withers of the Honolulu Stock-yards a horse, buggy and harness valued at \$75. He represented that he had money in Bishop's Bank and induced Withers to accept a check drawn on that institution.

When Withers presented the check he was told that it was worthless, as Wolfson had no account with the bank. Withers caused a warrant for Wolfson's arrest to be issued and the arrest followed.

The rapid pace at which Wolfson has been going of late has caused much comment among his comrades in camp. He gave them to understand that he was in receipt of money from his home in Indiana.

Wolfson is known to have paid another soldier to do his detail at the post.

According to reports from Camp McKinley, there is more trouble in store for the fellow in addition to the buggy affair. He is said to have forged Lieut. Hancock's name on seven checks amounting to \$355. Yesterday Bishop's Bank informed Lieut. Hancock that his account was \$300 overdrawn and investigation brought to light the seven checks of which Lieut. Hancock had no knowledge.

A NEW GRAFT.

A graft new to Honolulu is being worked or rather was being worked until brought to the attention of the police.

Yesterday morning two white men approached Mrs. M. A. Kuohola, a native woman, and offered to sell her a ring which they claimed to be gold for \$5. The woman bought the ring and soon discovered that it was made of brass. She told the police about the swindle and pointed out one of the men, who was arrested. His name is Alexander Hagan and he is held on a charge of gross cheat. His associate, John Doe, is being assiduously searched for.

EMPTIED A TILL.

Henry Kekaula distinguished himself yesterday by a robbery which breaks the record for nerve.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon he entered a Chinaman's store on Nuuanu street and finding no one about proceeded to empty the till of \$7. The proprietor suddenly appeared upon the scene, whereupon Kekaula displayed a lively interest in the price of a lamp in the store.

"Never you mind lamp," said the Parker. "What you got in your hand?"

"Nothing," replied Kekaula, as he closed his fist more tightly over the secreted silver.

"You show me," demanded the Celestial.

Kekaula didn't stop to reply but bolted out of the store in the direction of St. Louis College, hotly pursued by a mob of Chinamen. He ran fast but his pursuers overhauled him and he was taken in charge by an officer who happened to be near at hand.

THE USUAL GRIST.

Other arrests made yesterday were: Yoshida, Sing; Joe Dore, common nuisance; Hao, violation Board of Health regulations; J. W. Ray, drunkenness; R. E. Rogers, W. Coghill, Hoakaaka, Kelauhau, drunkenness; Julia, investigation; Sam Kalyawa, disobedience to parents.

The cases disposed of in the Police Court yesterday were: V. J. Fageros, assault and battery on N. Breham, April 15; Tung Chow, larceny, second degree, nole pross; Wong Lee, gambling, \$15 and costs; Kuyama, Kakagawa, Hirai, Tushia, Kathara, gambling, nole pross; Wm. Koala, driving a dray at a faster pace than a walk, \$2 and costs; Shimakawa, Sing-High, common nuisance, reprimanded and discharged; Ah Chee, common nuisance, ball forfeited; Tanaka, common nuisance, \$5 and costs; Ah Lung, gambling, \$5 and costs; Yeo Sing, permitting gambling, \$50 and costs; Ali You, truancy, reprimanded and discharged; Kihl, drunkenness, \$5 and costs; Joe Dore, common nuisance, \$5 and costs; Kuyama, Nakagawa, Hirai, Tushia, Kathara, disturbing quiet of night, \$2 and costs.



THOMAS P. SPENCER.

The Veteran Hawaiian Printer and Writer Passes Away.

ELLEFORD'S COMING.

Stock Company to Open at the Orpheum.

Thomas P. Spencer, one of the veteran printers of Honolulu, died at his home near Liliha street on Monday afternoon after an illness lasting several months. As one of the oldest printers in this City, Mr. Spencer has worked under almost every publisher and in every newspaper and printing establishment here. For many years he was connected with the Advertiser as the foreman of the job room. The paper at that time was under the control of Walter Murray Gibson. Subsequently he was in the office while Mr. Haydon had charge. He worked for the late Robert Grieve, Foreman and printer, he was always considered a good workman. After giving up active work at the press, he wrote for the Kukou and other Hawaiian papers. He was a half-caste and was a bright man. He wrote principally in the Hawaiian language and his articles always found ready use. In the days when the Elele, the Holomua and Ke Leo-o-ka Lahul were published he was one of the writers for them.

"Tom" Spencer, as he was familiarly known among his associates, had a host of friends at all times during his career and he will be missed by them. He was 43 years old at the time of his death and a widow and four children are left to mourn him.

SPORTING NOTES.

Waldo J. Does the Fastest Work So Far This Season.

The Young Men's Christian Association will meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the association hall for the purpose of forming two teams.

The Honolulu Athletic Club will hold a meeting in the Driftwood next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock for the purpose of electing trustees.

J. B. Wilson, late of Bill, left for San Francisco yesterday. He is going into the business of stock raising on his Nevada ranch. Incidentally, he will endeavor to breed some good race-horses. He has recently bred mares on his ranch and has just purchased a stallion, a famous English sire.

Wilson owns 4,000 acres of land in Nevada, and is negotiating for the purchase of 5,000 acres more. His address will be Austin, Nevada.

Waldo J. worked out four heats yesterday in 2:40, 2:28, 2:28 and 2:24. The last heat but one is the fastest made on the local track this year.

Violet worked with Waldo J. the last two heats. She has plenty of speed, but seems to be more inclined to run than ever before.

Tom Ryder worked a mile in 2:33, coming down the stretch in 2:25. Watson and Indra galloped.

Pottery and reliefs from eight prehistoric Pueblo cities have been presented to the Field Columbian Museum. It is known as the Watson collection and is a very rare one.

President Ashley of Albion College will resign.

Julian Ralph's Theory.

Julian Ralph explains the philosophy of the latest gorgeous pageant in London by remarking that the English people are so suffocated and chilled by fog and depressing climatic conditions that they hunger for relief in color and merriment. That is why they have the most gorgeous army in Europe; that is why they drink more than any two nations on earth; that is why they wear more red on the streets and keep up their medieval pageants longer than their neighbors, and are the greatest patrons of the theater, the most ardent lovers of pantomime and ballet on the earth.

General Cassius M. Clay, who wishes to give his fortune to his divorced child-wife, will brook no interference and has barricaded himself in his Kentucky mansion, threatening to shoot any one who tries to enter.

Mrs. James Campbell, Miss Abigail Campbell and Miss Alice Campbell were given an ovation upon the departure of the steamer Mariposa yesterday afternoon. Prince David was present with the Quintet Club, which played upon the upper deck near where

NEWS OF THE WATER FRONT.

(Thursday Daily.)

Those Who Departed.

The following is a complete list of those who departed for San Francisco on the Mariposa yesterday: Miss Alexander, A. S. Atmuth, Walter Adams, E. H. Austin and children, Mrs. E. Bailey, John Bright, E. J. B. Benjamin, Mrs. C. S. Barney, Mr. Buneman, J. A. Buck, C. H. Bigelow and wife, Dr. Carmichael, Mrs. C. Craudock and daughter, Miss A. Campbell, Miss A. Campbell, Mrs. A. A. Campbell and children, Mrs. Carnes, Miss C. Cummings, Miss E. Cummins, Miss Christol, Mrs. H. E. Cooke, W. R. Douglas and wife, Miss B. I. Dennison, Leighton children, George P. Dennison, H. Darling, wife and children; Miss E. Dunn, Mrs. F. E. Fanech and son, Mrs. Faye, Miss Faye and children; G. F. Fanning, Mrs. C. J. Fisich and daughter, Miss E. Gunn, Mrs. C. A. Graham and daughter, T. Hughes and wife, G. H. Hind, N. Haskell, J. F. Humberg, C. H. Heddemann, Miss Haydavon, N. D. Hodges, Otto Irenbeck, wife and two children; Mr. Johnson, W. A. Johnson, Mrs. Kincaid, Miss Lindsay, Mrs. T. Long and daughter, J. Moore and wife, Mr. S. Monsarrat, Miss Mersberg, E. E. McKeown, Colene Mats and wife, William Morris, F. H. Niessen, L. G. Noville, A. McNally, F. J. Owens, Miss Preston, Mrs. Reckhard, C. H. Ramsay, Mrs. Richards, Miss Smith, Iris Sutton, H. B. Stromberger, W. Schenk, D. W. Stevens, H. B. Sawyer, H. H. Strumburger, Mrs. Tihm, E. S. Van Syke, Miss Vittette, J. R. Wilson and wife, John Watherhouse, H. D. Wishard, W. H. Wharfield, W. R. Whittley, A. L. Young.

Waterfronters are feeling considerable anxiety as to the whereabouts of the transport Arab. According to reports brought by the Aztec, the Arab sailed from San Francisco on the 1st instant bound for Honolulu. Her owners were to call at this port. The transport has either, for some mysterious reason, disobeyed orders and gone on to Manila direct, or she has met with some accident.

Dr. Carmichael received the alohas of a large crowd of friends upon his departure on the Mariposa yesterday.

He has had about two years' service in Honolulu with the United States Marine Hospital, and goes to San Francisco, where he will report to the department for orders. Mrs. Carmichael will not leave Honolulu until a later date.

Mrs. James Campbell, Miss Abigail

Campbell and Miss Alice Campbell

were given an ovation upon the depar-

ture of the steamer Mariposa yes-

terday afternoon. Prince David was

present with the Quintet Club, which

played upon the upper deck near where

the Campbells and their host of friends stood. The party goes to the Mainland and Europe for an extended tour.

When the whistles began their long blasts yesterday afternoon complimentary to Superintendent George P. Dennis, of the Oahu Railway Company, who left for the Coast on the Mariposa, Camarino, the fruiterer, was at his country place, at Kalihii. The blasts awoke him from sleep and he rushed to his veranda, thinking that a fire was raging, but as he could see no smoke, he became bewildered, but reached the conclusion that there was a public calamity anyway. He called for his horse and buggy, and hastily dressing, jumped into the rig and drove like mad toward town. When he reached the depot he stopped his perplexing animal in the yard and excitedly inquired what the trouble was, and then heard for the first time that the railroad company was giving its superintendent a blow-off. Camarino said it was all very touching.

BARBOUR LATHROPE.

Time Was When He and Swelldom Were Far Apart.

Extract from a San Francisco letter: "Who gave you the idea in Honolulu that Barb Lathrop was the real thing in society, a patrician of the Vere de Vere class? Why, long before Barb was 'Barbour Lathrop,' he was a small reporter on the Chronicle, and the only glimpse of society he had was in the Bohemian Club. Barb pushed the pencil, passed the can and got credit at the tailor's like the rest of them. Then a sister had the luck to marry a millionaire, the millionaire had the bad luck to die, then the sister died, and then Barb, who had moved to Chicago, got some money and blossomed out as a social swell. His cards read 'Barbour Lathrop, New York City,' but Gotham knows very little of him. He is only a Ward McAllister when away from home."

Eighteen, twenty, twenty-five years ago the young men of New York who could not carry lighted cigars or cigarette sticks in their pockets, learned how to enjoy a dry smoke," recalls Victor Smith. Butler was known by sight to more people in the United States than any other man, and it was a diversion to see him sitting in a public conveyance with his eyes closed and a monasterial cigar rammed down between his gums and cheek until only half an inch protruded from the corner of his mouth. Such a smoke would last him all day. While he did not originate the "dry smoke," the example he set encouraged it until it grew into a fad. Today we seldom see a man enjoying it.

Colonel Barr and Clous are the leading

candidates for the vacancy to be left

by the retirement of Judge Advocate Gen-

eral Lieber, which will be on May 21.

Rheumatism

Two Bottles Make a Complete Cure.

Perhaps your rheumatism is not bad enough to confine you to the bed; yet your muscles and bones ache every time a storm approaches, making you generally miserable. We can bring you positive and prompt relief.

Mrs. Isabella Mensies, of Gisborne, New Zealand, sends this letter and her photograph:



"I took a hard cold which resulted in a severe attack of rheumatism. I tried all kinds of remedies without relief. Then I tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I was not disappointed, for after taking only two bottles the rheumatism all left me and I was cured. I want to do everything I can to help others. Sarsaparilla is the wonderful medicine your Sarsaparilla is for those suffering the severe pains of rheumatism."

To make a quick cure, take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. They make the liver active, cure biliousness and constipation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (90 working days) the sum of five cents, it will pay 7½ per cent annually;

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22½ per cent annually;

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

WHO SAMUEL BYRNES IS.

The writer is glad to take the hand of Mr. Samuel Byrnes and give it a hearty squeeze. That we are parted for the moment by ten thousand miles of sea-water doesn't count. May you live right along and prosper, Mr. Byrnes.

In this grumbling old world, more full of aches and pains than an American watermelon is of black seeds, it is jolly to hear a man sing out, "I am first class every way; and as for my health it couldn't be better."

This is great, especially when we understand what went before it. For several years Mr. Byrnes was in bad form. Dyspepsia it was, and a very nasty variety of that abominable complaint. He got but little sleep—so he writes—and was in pain most of the time. He called in the doctors, one after another, and asked them what he was to do.

They agreed on the main point, and they were right. Indigestion, Liver disorder and the nerve troubles which are thrown in as make-weights—the doctors said these things once got rid of, our friend would be all right.

And they did their best to bring it to pass—these worthy men. They gave him drugs—the same, no doubt, that have been so often and so vainly given.

"After the doctors gave me up," says Mr. Byrnes, "I tried everything I could think of, or others recommended to me. At first I felt sure I would come upon something helpful, but I never did until somebody told me about Mother Seigel's Syrup. Even after reading what was printed in books and papers, as to the merits of this preparation, I still shrank my head."

"Not likely to be any better than the rest," I said; "the chances are all against it." For, you see, my heart was, as you may say, down in my shoes, and I was not in a mood to take hope from any testimony that could be produced.

"All the same, I began taking the Syrup; I don't know why. The good effect was almost immediate. I stopped casting up my food and commenced to feel stronger and better. Without troubling you with the story of how I got on step by step, I will merely say that the medicine seemed to build me up and put me together bit by bit until I was sound and well as any man wants to be.

"I have lived here sixty-one years and many people in this neighborhood know what I have said to be true, and were as much astonished at my recovery as I was myself. I am now seventy-one years of age and have and hearty. For this wonderful blessing I thank God and Mothers Seigel's Syrup.

"As the reader looks at my signature and says, 'Who is Samuel Byrnes?' I present him my compliments and reply that if we ever meet I shall be glad to tell him by word of mouth much more than I have written, and to testify all day long for the remedy that made me the man I am." Samuel Byrnes, Lemont Grove, Penrhith, N. S. W., September 1st, 1891.

THE DUPES OF WILCOX

The following slate for what the Independent Home Rule Republican Any-Old-Thing party believe will be the substitute nominees for heads of Territorial Departments, was agreed upon last night, though subject to further revision. There is the name of but one white man on it, Arthur M. Brown, and he is an alternate choice.

★ Superintendent of Public Works, H. Deffries
★ Surveyor General, Robert Boyd
★ Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. M. Poopoe
★ Attorney General, W. H. Wright
★ T. K. Kauna or J. M. Kanekoa
★ Auditor, Geo. Smithies
★ High Sheriff, Arthur Brown or S. K. Pua
★ Land Agent, Com. of Agriculture
★ President Board of Health, Charles Wilcox

While they were about it the non-descript party leaders made up their minds that they might as well have a Governor too, so the Legislature will be asked to pass a resolution requesting President McKinley to remove Mr. Dole and appoint D. K. Kalanakalani in his place. The Home Rulers under their new name have no doubt that the President will jump at the chance.

An effort is being made by the remnants of the Sewall faction to induce the Home Rulers to simply call themselves Republicans and join the party on a plan of division of the spoils. Wilcox is in favor of this, of course. He says the words prefixed to Republican in the title of his party mean nothing—they can be dropped at any time. As for himself he will go back to Washington as a straight Republican and nothing else. He wants fusion before he leaves and the Sewall remnant are quite ready for it. "Anything to down the missionaries."

Senator Wm. White refuses to go into this game. He points out that the natives, as Home Rulers, can have their own way here and compel, by their numbers, both the old parties to treat with them. If they become Republicans they will have to submit to National Committeeman Sewall, the man who raised the Stars and Stripes on Annexation day and who, as United States Minister, always worked for annexation. In that case the Hawaiians will have to take what he gives them and that will only be the crumbs from the Republican table. White says that the Home Rulers were all right as they were. They commanded the situation. As Republicans they must submit to the party organization; and if the National Committee orders them to support Dole or turn down the Queen or do anything like that they must obey or lose their standing and influence at Washington. White thinks it would be suicide to go with Wilcox, who has so often led his people over the Fall.

Another Home Ruler puts the matter this way: "If we go into the Republican party and join hands with Sewall what becomes of us when he makes his campaign for money among the planters. Last year he went to them for \$50,000 to help re-elect McKinley and he got the money, but only on conditions. One proviso was that the Republicans should not nominate A. V. Gear for the Territorial Senate. Sewall agreed to this and Gear was turned down. There was also the understanding that the Sewall Republicans should not fight Dole in the Legislature, and you see the result. Now if we come into the organization of which Sewall is head, he will have to make another bargain for money when the time comes. Then the planters will say: 'You turn down the natives and we will help you.' Then Sewall will turn us down and get all the coconuts on the tree. We can't handle any money or control any offices in the Republican party but we can do both in the Home Rule party."

Under the head of Political Suicide, Mr. Testa's paper, the Independent, has the following:

Wilcox succeeded last night in persuading a number of Hawaiian leaders to call themselves in the future the "Independent Home Rule Republican Party." Does Mr. Wilcox believe for a moment that the Harbor and River Commission, which sent him here, will be satisfied with this very doubtful surrender of the Hawaiians to the Republican party in the States? He knows better, and he must understand that the Republicans here will send a delegate to the next national convention, and utterly ignore the new party with the many names of Mr. Wilcox.

As an independent party the Hawaiians will receive recognition in Washington and hold the balance of power here. As an Independent Home Rule Republican party, they will simply make fools of themselves.

The representatives of the people, who were induced by Wilcox to accept the new name for their political organization will soon find out that they will meet scorn here and laughter from the Mainland.

Mr. Wilcox, who attempted to commit political suicide again, and it is a pity that the distinguished Hawaiians at last night's meeting didn't give him a chance to carry out his obnoxious intentions of obliterating himself from the "smiley war," which gave its bright substance from Judge Humphreys. No, he wanted to talk.

Mr. Wilcox has been able heretofore to crawl out of any hole in which he fell during his checkered political career, but we think that he has tried the game once too often, and that if he wants before the masses tomorrow with his "independence" tag, he would be relegated to the class of "has-beens." To the masses who hope he will make off the couch he can from "Colonel Mazuma," who is now in Washington.

Senator Kanuha and Representatives Emmeluth and Makau were interviewed last night upon the subject of the Home Rule party's new name. They are at variance in their opinions. Senator Kanuha has faith in the promoter of the plan, and hence in the plan itself. Representative Makau is doubtful, and has no faith in the leaders of the party.

SLOW DAY IN COURT

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The case of the Territory vs. Okachiki was argued yesterday afternoon before the second Judge of the First Circuit Court. The Japanese was charged with assault and battery with a weapon imminently dangerous to life.

J. W. Cathcart, Deputy Attorney, assisted by Andrews, Peters and Andrade prosecuted the case, and F. M. Brooks appeared for the defendant.

The jurors were as follows: Joseph Lightfoot, Thos. H. Moesman, Fred H. Damon, Isaac Adams, Chas. Bon, Fred W. Wood, Albert Trask, Arthur Coyle, Milne W. Parkhurst, James J. McDonald, Joseph H. Lichtenberg and Fred S. Lyman, Jr.

After being out a half hour the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

COURT NOTES.

The defendant in the case of Honolulu Stock-yards Company, Limited, vs. W. C. Achil, has filed a demurrer through his attorneys, Achi, Johnson and D. H. Kanabuhi, to plaintiff's complaint on the ground that said complaint was not accompanied with a bill of particulars according to the rules of court in such cases made and provided.

In the action for damages brought by David Kanakapono vs. K. L. Kaili, the defendant, by his attorneys, Andrews, Peters and Andrade, yesterday filed an answer to plaintiff's complaint denying each and every allegation contained in such complaint and demanding dismissal with costs.

SUMMONS RETURNED.

Return of summons was yesterday made as follows:

In the case of Joseph D. Atherton vs. Wahiaia Sugar Company, showing service upon the defendant through its president, D. A. Nichols,

In re Honolulu Stock-yards Company, Limited, vs. W. C. Achil, showing service upon the defendant.

In the case of the Territory vs. Ota-kihi, wherein subpoenas were issued for Yasu, Murato and Nishimura, showing service upon the defendants Yano and Murata, and that due and diligent search resulted in failure to find Nishimura.

In re Lai Young vs. Sophie Kohuole Wiley et al., showing service upon the defendants Sophie Kohuole Wiley and Chun Kin Fong.

In the case of L. Ah Pau vs. Wong Kwai and Wong Hong Yuen, showing service upon defendants Wong Kwai and Wong Hong Yuen.

PROBATE.

Enoch Johnson, administrator for the estate of S. Kalakoli, deceased, yesterday filed an inventory of said estate, showing an entry of money received from J. A. Maagoon, the amount being \$265.50, less a deduction of \$35, paid to said administrator by the order of the deceased, and not entered in the pass book of the deceased.

The final account of Lawrence H. Dean, administrator in the estate of J. C. Herdon, together with petition for allowance, final distribution and discharge, were filed yesterday, the administrator charging himself with \$2,223.80 and asking to be allowed \$1,357.75, leaving a balance to the credit of the estate of \$826.05.

An order of court was issued appointing Friday, May 31, at 10 o'clock a.m., as the time for the hearing of such petition and accounts.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

Henry Moise Kanilo, a native of Hawaii aged 35 years, yesterday filed a petition in the First Circuit Court praying for an examination upon his qualifications to practice law, and if found qualified that he may be licensed to practice law in the District Courts of the Territory, and before the Circuit Judges at chambers on appeal.

Robert Puuki, a native of Hawaii aged 35, filed a like petition.

Both were examined and admitted, and upon taking the oath licenses were issued to them.

Both Kanilo and Puuki are members of the Legislature, the former having acquired considerable fame as a contrary voter upon every motion and measure before the House.

PODMORE EXCUSED FROM GRAND JURY.

Judge Estee yesterday excused J. H. Podmore from further service on the Federal Grand Jury for the rest of the term, it appearing that his citizenship was doubtful. The question of this juror's citizenship was the point raised in the pleas of abatements filed by the clients of Attorney Lorin Andrews, in their charge of illegal organization against the Grand Jury, which pleads were argued Tuesday.

In his opinion on the case, United States Attorney Baird cited instances where it was held that Grand Juries were not literally organized even though half of the jurors were discovered to be non-citizens, where such jurors and the Court were ignorant of the fact. Upon these citations it was held that the indictment previously made by the Grand Jury were not invalidated, but Juror Podmore was yesterday excused from further service, the jury being thus reduced to twenty-three.

Immediately after being excused Podmore applied to the United States District Court for naturalization, and was vested with citizenship by process of the Court. He is a native of England. W. C. Weddon and A. F. Cooke were witnesses for the applicant.

PAIN'S FRIENDS AT LUNCH.

"How about those free-lunch legislators—are they still coming?" was a question put yesterday to Honolulu's famous old victualler, H. J. Nolte.

"There are no free lunch legislators," was the reply. "All their bills are paid."

"Who pays them?"

"Well, sometimes Prendergast comes after the tickets and sometimes Mossman, but I always get my money."

"Do you know who gives the money to them?"

"No, I don't," was Mr. Nolte's reply.

"Not long ago Prendergast came in and made a big row because the legislators were eating too much. Some of them had eaten forty cents', fifty cents' and even sixty cents' worth at a meal."

Prendergast—or maybe it was Mossman, I don't remember—said the limit for a legislator was twenty-five cents.

They took all the bills and averaged them up so no one man would seem to have eaten more than another."

"Did the average look like thirty cents?"

Nolte didn't remember.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

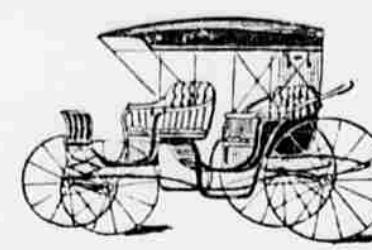
With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from our outfit of Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and rusts. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

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Wagons, Buggies,
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AND
PRICES.



Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

CHINA	APRIL 24	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 19	For San Francisco.
DORIC	MAY 2	COPTIC	MAY 14	
NIPPON MARU	MAY 10	AMERICA MARU	MAY 14	
PERU	MAY 18	PEKING	MAY 21	
COPTIC	MAY 28	GAEPLIC	MAY 28	
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 5	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 7	
PEKING	JUNE 15	CHINA	JUNE 15	
GAEPLIC	JUNE 21	DORIC	JUNE 22	
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 29	NIPPON MARU	JULY 2	
CHINA	JULY 6	PERU	JULY 9	
DORIC	JULY 16	COPTIC	JULY 26	
NIPPON MARU	JULY 24	AMERICA MARU	JULY 26	
PERU	AUG. 1	PEKING	AUG. 3	
		GAEPLIC	AUG. 13	

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Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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PER MONTH, FOREIGN.....\$1.25
PER YEAR.....\$10.00
PER YEAR, FOREIGN.....\$12.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1901.

The taxpayers would like to get a glimpse of the taxation bills of the Legislature.

If the planters will bring some negroes to Hawaii, all right. But heretofore they have been importing negroes.

It was better to spend the public money on the plague than to leave it for this Legislature to fowl away.

Home Rulers would not object to swallowing the Republican party but they do not take to the idea of letting a small fraction of the Republican party swallow them.

Fears of an outbreak of war in the Orient will be quieted by Minister Conger's statement, made last night to the Advertiser, that Russia and Japan have reached a better understanding. Few people know the politics of the Far East better than Minister Conger, and his assurance of probable peace carries conviction.

The spirit of nihilism in Russia and of socialism in Germany makes war not unlikely as a means of composing local differences. If the Czar can get up a big fight, nihilism will be likely to subside in the meantime. Germany, for the same reason, needs a foreign war, the attitude of the populace being now distinctly hostile to the Government.

It was a frightful thing when Secretary Cooper tried to "invade" the House and various Home Rulers hurried to point out that the Executive and Legislative branches must be kept separate. Now these same critics propose to invade the Executive Chamber and usurp the right of the Governor to make nominations. Watch and see how they fare.

There seems to be a reasonable prospect of early if not permanent peace in the Philippines. Many rebels are surrendering and Aguinaldo is said to have signed a peace proclamation. From now on if civil affairs are managed with discretion there may be a steady recession of military and naval expenses and a corresponding growth of respect among the islands for American citizenship.

The suggestion of this journal that a lecturer on Hawaii, fitted out with lantern slides and a civilized exhibit, should be sent to Buffalo, is likely to be taken up. There is a prospect that Daniel Logan may go on such a mission. He has already done similar work and done it well, hence a very general hope that he will be given a chance to decide Presidential elections? If so he is the veriest dupe of demagogues or of his own imagination.

The vaccination statistics and arguments adduced by the doctors made an impressive array of testimony and ought to be enough to convince even this Legislature that compulsory vaccination is a wise policy for Hawaii. The argument that personal liberty is invaded by the process amounts to very little. No one has a right to such liberty when it implies danger to the life of his neighbor. All quarantines restrict personal initiative; all sanitary laws must, in some degree do so. A state must proceed along the lines of the greatest good to the greatest number and the general protection of society from harm. In the performance of that duty individual prejudices, likes and dislikes, must be, to a great extent, disregarded.

If war breaks out between Russia and Japan, the latter power will be found in a state of complete readiness. No civilized troops ever moved so rapidly upon a declaration of war, as did the Japanese in 1894. They had a big army on Korean soil within ten days, and that army did not lack for a single thing it needed, including bundles of faggots to use for camp fires in a treeless land. The day hostilities with Russia begin, an army will embark upon transports at Ujima, on the inland sea, and within two days—perhaps within twenty-four hours—it will start for Korea convoyed by the most powerful fleet ever seen in Asiatic waters. All the plans for such a coup de main were worked out by the late General Kawakami, and the army and navy are but waiting the signal to advance.

DON'T EXTEND IT!

We hope that the Governor will not consent to lengthen the present session of the Legislature. At the end of it, sixty days will have been practically lost or thrown away; and there is no assurance that the Legislature would make any better use of thirty days more. The further time would doubtless be used up in the mischievous foolery which has characterized the regular session.

It is of course inevitable that we must have an extra session for the passage of revenue and appropriation bills. This will differ from a thirty day extension of the regular session in that no general legislation can be passed. The solons must confine themselves to the duties prescribed in the call. What they would probably like better is thirty days more of regular "work" and after that an extra session of thirty days, making about four months of salary grabbing. It is for the Governor to checkmate this scheme and compel the Legislature to get down to the specific details of public revenue.

THE WILCOX MASQUERADE.

After looking over the field and hearing all that Wilcox said, Wilcox did not dare make an open alliance with a faction of the local Republican party. The Home Ruler story would not have fit in with the facts as we know them and there which marks the nature of that silly demagogue. Wilcox organized a hybrid body called the Independent Home Rule Republican party, with a platform of non-interference with the regular Republican organization here. His avowed object was and is to be a Home Rule party in Hawaii for revenue and a Republican party at Washington for spoils.

In his speech Wilcox made it plain that he cared nothing at all for the public interest; that if the Democracy were in power at Washington he would have advised an alliance with that party. His whole desire was to stand for the time being with those who had favors to give and to desert them in case of their eviction from power. He did not try to conceal this motive. His sole plan was one of expediency. Let us call ourselves Republican and McKinley will remove Dole; he will give us Statehood; we shall get appropriations; but we shall have to abandon any of our cherished principles, but may be as hostile to the white Republicans of Hawaii as we please." That, in a nutshell, is the platform of the Independent Home Rule Republican party and it is about as absurd and futile a platform as was ever built.

The seven Hawaiians at Tuesday night's meeting who did not put faith in Wilcox's pledges were sensible men. They remembered him of old. Then was when Wilcox promised the King autocratic power, began a revolution from a gas tank, failed and then threw the legal responsibility upon the King himself. Again he came out for annexation, pleading with the Hawaiians to come with him and then deserted the cause, using arguments to justify himself which showed that his previous arguments had been false. He promised the ex-Queen and her party restoration by force and merely got himself and them into jail. Last year he promised, if elected to Congress, to get Dole out and great appropriations. In Dole is still Governor and the Delegate from Hawaii got no appropriation bills through. Instead he won the contempt of Congress by his treatment of the coinage bill and became a mere nonentity just as Congressman Hill lately described him. Yet he comes back with more promises, Dole's removal and Statehood being among them. No wonder that discerning Hawaiians, like the who voted against his absurd scheme, put no faith in such a man.

Wilcox's new party, with its double-faced platform, will simply make it impossible for him to regain his earlier standing at Washington. It subjects him to ridicule. His naive confession of intended hubris is already enroute to the capital and will not fail of effect. He will return there as a branded tinservant and spoil-seeker, no more a Re-publican now than he was an annexationist in 1893. As for removing Dole he might as well try to remove the Territorial capital; and as for Statehood, probably neither he nor any one of his age who heard him speak on Tuesday night will live to see it. It took Utah over forty years to acquire Statehood; New Mexico began seeking it in 1850 and Arizona in 1883 and the boom is yet withheld. Is there a Hawaiian so dense as to imagine that with such a population as we have, and after the representations of the Wilcox party, in Legislature assembled, have taken so much trouble to prove their childish incapacity. Hawaii will be erected into a State and given, maybe, a chance to decide Presidential elections? If so he is the veriest dupe of demagogues or of his own imagination.

We set it down here for Hawaiian voters to read a year hence or ten years hence, namely, that the Independent Home Rule Republican party will cut no figure at Washington and will win no trophies; and that the vital positions of Congress towards these islands will be determined by the business interests of the United States and of Hawaii and not by a lot of masquerading Royalists who think that the American government can be fooled into taking goat meat because it happens to be labeled lamb.

The legislative friends of the Tramway company should rise to a question of privilege and denounce the limit made at Nolte's for a statesman's lunch. It appears that the admirers of Mr. Pain have hearty appetites and while in the careless enjoyment of a Nolte bill of fare are tempted to incur pleasurable risks. Some of them lately got into the habit of refusing stew or corned beef and calling for ham and eggs, fried steak and other costly tidbits. When Pain's friend Prendergast came to pay the weekly bills he was horror-stricken—the Solons had eaten more than a mule car could eat in one trip and the English bondholders might resent the contrast. Thereupon the rule was made compelling a legislator who expected to have his lunch bills paid to keep his appetite within the two bit limit. Such a rule is, of course, a rank insult to a statesman and we are prepared to see some self-respecting publicist rise in the Legislature today and offer a resolution of censure.

On some accounts we are glad that the Home Rulers are making such an exhibition of themselves. There were people here and on the Mainland who honestly believed that a hardship—an undeserved hardship—was done the old Royalist party which these Home Rulers represent, when the forcible change of government was made in 1893. But the past six months must have opened the eyes of every observer as to what Royalist ascendancy meant to good government. With people like those now in the Legislature and at the head of the Home Rule party, invested with full administrative responsibility here, the country would have gone to the dogs in a year. Read the slate of the Home Rulers, watch Wilcox, think of a Governor Kalaokalani, and then see the justification of what was done eight years ago.

The Federal Experiment Station here is about to clear fifty acres of land and try some of its own seeds. The results will be watched with interest by all farmers. The Experiment Station saving them money, time and trouble in finding out what can be raised on this soil to the best advantage.

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LAND FOR SETTLERS.

Elsewhere Alan Herbert calls attention to the fact that within four months, a 50-year lease of an immense tract of arable land on Oahu will expire. This land rents for three cents an acre, and during the half century of the leasehold, it has contributed little or nothing to the well-being of Hawaii. Cattle have grazed upon it, eating away a good part of the original forest; but the advantages gained have been chiefly private and to no sense commensurate with the potential value of the tract.

Mr. Herbert estimates the area at about 15,000 acres, nearly half of which he believes should be reforested. The remainder, something less than 8,000 acres, he holds to be the most desirable place for homesteads now or soon to be available. The soil is deep and rich with water not far from the surface, the railroad passes through it, the sea-bathing is better than that at Waikiki; the scenery is impressive, the climate equable and soothing. What better place for hundreds of thrifty home-like those at Waikiki; a place where small farmers can raise poultry, eggs, fruit and vegetables for this growing and eager market; a center of civilizing influences; the kind of a place, in short, which represents the basic qualities of American life better than any other.

Very likely the tract will be wanted for a sugar plantation, for cane of extraordinary value grows upon one corner of it, but we submit that this country just now needs the small proprietor far more than it does the big corporation. We have corporations enough in the domain of agriculture—perhaps a few corporations too many. But the farmer, especially the American farmer, is conspicuously scarce and it is time to give him a chance and a foothold in Honolulu.

Will not the Government open the tract to which Mr. Herbert refers, to the actual homesteader who must be an American citizen, giving him a chance to drive his stake permanently into the soil? It could do nothing, so far as the disposal of land is concerned, of more advantage to the people of Hawaii.

LEGISLATURE AND STATEHOOD.

Representative Emmeluth spoke sensibly when he pointed out to the Home Rule party that Hawaii's claim upon the dignity of Statehood will not rest upon a party name, which may be put on and off as easily as a coat, but upon the capacity for self-government shown by the people who control our legislature.

We do not agree, of course, that there is a prospect of Statehood until the population has quadrupled and changed in its racial character; but if there were such a prospect it is true, as Mr. Emmeluth says, that the present Legislature would wreck it. It will yet appear that the record of the Legislature, particularly as regards the question of passing laws for public revenue, has been a harder blow to the citizenship of Hawaiians than any influence that has been directly brought against it. Every civilized State looks after the question of revenue first. That is the subject which engages the most thoughtful minds and tests the intellectual capacity of law-makers. We will return there as a branded tinservant and spoil-seeker, no more a Re-publican now than he was an annexationist in 1893. As for removing Dole he might as well try to remove the Territorial capital; and as for Statehood, probably neither he nor any one of his age who heard him speak on Tuesday night will live to see it. It took Utah over forty years to acquire Statehood; New Mexico began seeking it in 1850 and Arizona in 1883 and the boom is yet withheld. Is there a Hawaiian so dense as to imagine that with such a population as we have, and after the representations of the Wilcox party, in Legislature assembled, have taken so much trouble to prove their childish incapacity. Hawaii will be erected into a State and given, maybe, a chance to decide Presidential elections? If so he is the veriest dupe of demagogues or of his own imagination.

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COMING TO ATHERTON HONOLULU BRINGS SUIT

The Victoria Colonist, of April 2, contains this interesting story:

Around the world from Victoria, British Columbia, in a swash war canoe. This is the daring and interesting voyage of Frank Saxby, a miner and newspaper man, who is here from Chemainus, and is registered at the Dominion Hotel. The war canoe in which this latter-day Viking and a companion, whose personality was not disclosed, will make the voyage to the countries washed by the seven seas, is on a small island near Kuper Island, where a ship carpenter is making it ready for the long voyage. It will be brought to Victoria when completed, and placed on view here, before the adventurous couple start on their voyage to Hongkong, which point they have mapped out as the next stage in the globe-circling trip. It is a typical war canoe of the Indians, one of their travelling canoes, in which many families of West Coast Indians have made their homes during the coast voyages before Mr. Saxby secured it at Clayquot a year ago. It is 37 feet long, or 38 feet over all, from point to point, with a high, nose-like bow and a typical stem of the Indian model. It has a beam of seven feet and a depth of hold of three feet five inches. This strange craft for such a voyage is being decked over, a rounded deck bridging the hold and making a covered home for the voyagers, and three masts are being put in her, on which fore and aft sails will be rigged. She is being fitted with water-tight compartments, after the manner of life boats, Mr. Saxby says that it will be absolutely safe for the two men who will be fitted to carry provisions, and water tanks placed in her to store fresh water for the runs between the various points of call. All will be ready in a month or five weeks, and she will be brought from the island near Chemainus to Victoria and out fitted for her trip.

In the meantime, Mr. Saxby, the projector of this unique trip, which promises to put not only the voyage of the Xora, had it been completed, but also the world-circling passages of Captain Slocum, in the shade, is collecting information here for the purpose of advertising Victoria as a port of call during his tour of the globe. He will make his start for Hongkong by the southern route, calling at Honolulu and other islands en route, and will advertise this city at all calling places. To this end he hopes to secure assistance from a financial point of view here.

Not only will he advertise Victoria on the voyage, but he will collect information, photographs—a complete picture-making apparatus being carried on the canoe—and curios, and will interview the rulers and prominent people of the countries and ports and, in fact, he will secure a collection of pictures, and detailed accounts of the places visited, which at the close of the voyage, in London, England, will be woven into a series of lectures. He also intends to supply illustrated articles to newspapers and periodicals, and will publish a book, illustrated by photos taken en route.

The detailed route of the most unique voyage of the strikingly unique craft of the native British Columbian has not yet been fully charted out by Mr. Saxby, but this much has been arranged: From Victoria the war canoe is to go to Hongkong, calling at Honolulu, Japan, and possibly the Philippines and Guam, en route, and after a short stay in Hongkong, down the Chinese coast, all heedless of the danger of attacks from pirates, to the Straits Settlements, and after visiting the many points of interest there, she is to go on to the Australian colonies, and then through the warm southern seas to the westcoast of South America, and around the Horn, and thence across to Africa, down to Cape Colony, and up the African coast, which will see for the first time a Swash war in the rough is the projected voyage, northward to London, England. This in the rough is the projected voyage, but in its details it will be much more interesting.

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The First Stage "Uncle Tom."

The stage version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was made by George C. Howard, with more or less help from actors employed by him, in the Museum Theater at Troy, N. Y. That was about fifty years ago, in the height of the slavery discussion which the novel had aroused. It has been said that Mr. Howard paid only \$150 for all the work not done by himself. He enacted St. Clair, the planter, while his wife was the Topsy and his daughter the Eva. The play was a popular success at Troy at once, and was soon brought to New York. The assertion has been made that no week day has passed since then without a performance of it somewhere, and several companies are usually out with it on tours. Mrs. Howard's mischievousness and Miss Howard's angelic child earned a considerable fortune. But Harriet Beecher Stowe never received a cent from the drama, and refused until many years had elapsed to see it enacted.

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The "allowance" that Britain's ruler may draw from the royal treasury is a question that now confronts Parliament. The Kaiser of Germany receives \$3,000,000, not to mention his vast revenues from the private property of the reigning house of Hohenzollern. Francis Joseph receives \$2,000,000 from the Austrian treasury, and as much more from that of Hungary. Young King Alfonso, of Spain, has a civil list of \$1,500,000. The Queen draws \$1,000,000 from the Russian treasury, and his revenues from the private domains of the crown are something enormous. King Victor Emmanuel receives \$3,000,000 from the State, and like most of the other rulers, is expected to spend fully that amount in maintaining the pomp of royalty. The President of the French republic receives \$200,000 in salary and allowances, or five times as much as the President of the United States. The other rulers of Europe draw lesser sums from their public treasures, but their expenses are correspondingly smaller. The smallest salary drawn by the head of any European State is that of the President of the Swiss republic, whose term is one year, and whose compensation is \$3,000.

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The Bishop of Montreal has settled the question of the remarriage of divorced persons, so far as the Anglican church in that diocese is concerned, by forbidding it, thus endorsing the pronouncement of the Anglican episcopate, in the Lambeth conference of 1888, that "the sanctity of Christian obligation implies the faithful union of one man with one woman until the union is severed by death."

♦♦♦

Over \$60,000 worth of lois have been sold at College Hills since the auction sale of March 23d.

J. B. Atherton has brought suit in the Circuit Court against the Wahawa Sugar Company, to remove cloud upon the title. In his complaint he says that on and prior to April 25, 1899, one George Galbraith was the owner in fee simple and in actual possession of certain tracts of land situated in the district of Waialua, Oahu, containing an area of 2,400 acres and over.

On April 25, 1899, George Galbraith executed, acknowledged and delivered to one John Emmeluth a lease of said tracts of land, reserving 400 acres for a term of forty-nine years from said date at a rental of \$5 per acre, and \$1 per ton for all sugar produced from the cane raised on said premises; that said rental of \$5 per acre was made payable semi-annually in advance, beginning at the date of said lease. That by instruments dated April 25, 1899, and June 2, 1900, said parties agreed upon supplemental terms respecting said lease. That by assignment dated February 25, 1900, John Emmeluth assigned to the Wahawa Sugar Company, Limited, defendant, said lease from George Galbraith to him above.

Second. That by an instrument dated September 7, 1900, Galbraith leased to the plaintiff all of the tracts of land named in said lease from Galbraith to said John Emmeluth, and also reserved land less fifty acres of the same. That George Galbraith by said lease to said John Emmeluth, and granted and assigned to the plaintiff the right to have, exercise and enforce all covenants, rights, conditions reserved to George Galbraith or made for his benefit in each of the leases and the agreements made between said George Galbraith and said John Emmeluth.

Third. That the said Wahawa Sugar Company on October 28, 1900, made default in the payment of the rent of said premises which accrued and became due on that date for the period of six months from October 28, 1900, to April 28, 1901, which said rent the plaintiff alleges to be the sum of \$5,000 for said period, and plaintiff says that due demand was made for said rent but that defendant wholly failed to pay said rent or any portion of the same.

Fourth. That by the terms of said lease from said George Galbraith to said John Emmeluth it was provided that said lease was upon the condition that in case of a breach of any of the covenants to be observed on the part of the said lessee, said John Emmeluth, or his executors, administrators or assigns, that the lessor or assign might thereupon, without any notice or demand or process of law, re-enter upon said premises and thereby determine the easements created by said lease and might evict without process of law and expel and remove forcibly, if necessary, the said lessee and those claiming under him, and their effects. That the plaintiff, exercising the powers reserved to George Galbraith in said lease from Galbraith to John Emmeluth, which had been assigned to the plaintiff by the lease and conveyance from Galbraith, notified the defendant on November 4, 1900, that the failure to pay rent due on October 28, 1900, for six months in advance, constituted a forfeiture of the lease and notified the defendant to forthwith quit and remove from the lands named and not to interfere with the possession of the premises by the plaintiff. Thereafter plaintiff entered upon and took possession of all the tracts of land named in pursuance of the condition contained in the lease.

That the defendant was thereafter on January 21, 1901, notified that possession had been taken of the premises by plaintiff and re-enter made in consequence of a breach of covenant made by defendant in consequence of a failure of defendant to pay the rent due and payable on October 28, 1900.

Defendant was duly notified that the interest of Galbraith had been assigned to plaintiff. At the time plaintiff entered and took possession, the premises were unoccupied and vacant. The plaintiff put an agent in charge of said lands and warned all persons from trespassing thereon, and took open, notorious and public possession of the lands, and has since maintained such possession.

In consequence of said breach of condition made by the defendant and of re-entry by plaintiff, said lease from Galbraith to Emmeluth and the estate created thereby, came to an end and absolutely ceased and determined. Defendant has had no right, title or interest of, in or to the premises named in said lease from said Galbraith to Emmeluth.

Fifth. Defendant has not now any right, title, interest or estate in the lands named, and does not intend, as plaintiff is informed and believes, to assert or claim any such title; but nevertheless the defendant, though requested to cancel said lease and to surrender the same, refuses to do so.

Said lease and agreements are not valid on their face and are capable of being used to the injury of the plaintiff should the defendant or his assigns at any time seek to use the same. Extraneous evidence must be resort to by the plaintiff to show the determination of the lease and agreements; in consequence thereof and for the reason that said lease and agreement constitute a cloud upon the title of plaintiff and upon his right of present possession, plaintiff is without full and adequate remedy at law and unless said cloud is removed, plaintiff will suffer irreparable loss and injury.

Wherefore plaintiff prays the defendant be decreed to produce in court the lease and agreements from Galbraith to Emmeluth and to cancel and surrender the same, and that the defendant may be decreed to execute by its proper officers an acknowledgment that the lease and agreements are no longer in force.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

The Scottish strikes are ended. Lord Salisbury is now in France. The strike in Marseilles is at an end. Mrs. John A. Logan is seriously ill at Washington.

New cases of plague are daily developing in Cape Town.

Seven hundred tons of alcohol were burned at a fire in Peru.

Six-penny reprints of the works of prominent authors are having a big sale in London.

The Pretoria correspondents say that the Boers must be crushed as they will never surrender.

It is feared that there will be great floods from the swollen Merrimac river in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Powell Webster, an American singer in Germany, is being scathingly criticized in Berlin.

A westbound limited was derailed and wrecked April 8 near Wells, Nevada. Two firemen were killed.

THE YOUTH CAME BACK

A fourteen-year-old boy named William Forrest kept the town interested yesterday.

The robber who stole the Gainsborough printing recently found has been identified and is well known to the New York police.

The Kaiser has warned his troops against listening to the voice of tempters and threatened woe to any unfaithful soldier.

An attempt was made to wreck a westbound train in Idaho last week, ties being piled across the track. An hour's delay resulted.

According to reports from St. Petersburg, import duties at Vladivostok have been raised on all American iron, steel and machinery.

China has agreed to the list of punishments and now the question of Legation guards is proving a stumbling block to the Ministers.

A dispatch has been received at Washington from the American Legation at Peking which infers that diplomatic relations have been broken off between themselves and China.

The Archibishop of the Catholic Church at Montreal has issued an edict declaring null and void and making excommunication the penalty.

The value of the military cyclists was recently tested in London with favorable results except that success is dependent upon the weather.

Incompetent officers and men are coming in from the mountains and surrendering themselves and their rifles to the Americans in the Philippines.

A running battle between bank robbers and pursuing citizens took place at Fonda, Ind., last week. One robber and a pursuer were killed.

It is reported that a hard fight has taken place between the Siberian rifle regiments and several thousand Chinese with heavy loss to the Chinese.

The handling of the orange crop as to freight matters has been much improved as a result of the complaints of Southern California orchardists.

A Nebraska school teacher saved her rolls and the school house in a flood by harnessing a horse to the building, the strength of the horse holding the house.

The Philippines Commission has prepared recommendations as to the form of general civil government to be established temporarily for the Philippines July 1.

The panic which resulted from an earthquake at the banquet recently given by the Turkish Sultan was quoted by a singer who chanted a prayer from the Koran.

The Kaiser is suffering from cerebral trouble and has been making wild charges against supposed enemies. His friends are urging a sea trip until the effect has blown over.

Under date of April 6 it is stated that Russia has declared that the treaty will not be passed and that her agreements with her allies will be observed. Japan is said to be busy with warlike preparations, and there is great activity in navy and military circles.

The naval ship Supply, now at the New York Navy Yard, is to be overhauled and refitted as a station ship for the island of Guam. She will take the place of the collier Brutus, which is now on her way to the United States to be laid up for repairs.

AS OTHERS SEE IT.

This Legislature has done much to form American opinion about the capacity of the Hawaiians for self-government, as is shown in the following article from the Outlook:

The result of even quasi-independence coupled with universal suffrage in a community for whose well-being the United States is responsible, as they are shown in Hawaii, are not such as to command this method to those who judge political principles by their actual results in practical operation. The Hawaiian Legislature elected under American sovereignty is largely composed of men who bitterly opposed the union of Hawaii with the United States and who have elected as a delegate to the United States one who has been persistently opposed, and apparently still is opposed, not only to its sovereignty, but to any organic relationship between the United States and Hawaii. Some of the members of the United States are well known among the newsboy fraternity, and have been leading advocates of the reuniting of Queen Liliuokalani. Some of the legislators do not speak English. The federal law requiring the proceedings of the Legislature to be transacted in English has been, so far as they are concerned, ignored, and the presence of a representative of the federal government, whose office it was to report the proceedings of the Legislature to the President, has been resisted, and he has been turned out of the House by the sergeant-at arms. According to a correspondent of the New York Evening Post, the Legislature is ready to put straightway upon trial a number of radical experiments which in most countries have not yet passed the experimental stage, such as proportional representation, and the government liquor dispensary system. It is also said to be preparing to vote an award of \$250,000 to the ex-Queen, for what reasons other than those of sentiment we do not know. It is too early yet to predict with confidence what the results will be in Hawaii; but the present indications are at least a temporary rule of ignorance, incompetence, and corruption under the leadership of demagogues, which, although it may initiate some useful experiments, will probably rival, if it does not eclipse, the temporary carpet-bagging rule in the Southern States. We hope that these shortcomings, apparently arising from the fact that Hawaii may be proved to be at least not wholly justified; but they should be sufficient to put us on guard in dealing with other dependencies for whose government we are responsible.

The prolonged absence of the Eleu caused much discussion along the waterfront. The general opinion was that the bottom had dropped out of her.

THE COUNTY BILL.

The House committee having the County bill in charge had an evening session. The committee went rapidly through the bill, making several unimportant amendments, chiefly relating to typographical errors. A section providing for the erection of a court room, jail and offices for the Sheriff and other officers of any county not having a court house or jail, caused much amusement by its ambiguous wording.

Suggestions as to the comfort of the officers, mosquito netting for instance, were offered and the section was finally amended. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a quorum, the Sergeant-at-Arms having to go into the highways and byways, finally bringing back Gilligan, Robertson, Monsarrat and Kumala, who made their entrance amid cheers. After reaching well down into the last chapter, the House committee was found to have melted away until no quorum remained. An adjournment was then carried. The sections on fees still remain for discussion.

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The inheritance tax on the C. P. Huntington estate, paid in advance of appraisal by the executors to the New York State, indicates that the value of the estate will exceed \$70,000,000, and may reach \$80,000,000. This is a surprise to New York financial circles, where Mr. Huntington was supposed to be worth hardly one-half that amount.

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THE SENATE AND HOUSE

(Wednesday Advertiser.)

THIS morning session of the Senate yesterday was unprofitable to all interested persons as it was in favor of a number of bills, and especially to the numerous visitors in the lobby who were awaiting action on the Dispensary bill. It was rumored early in the morning that Colonel Mazuma had been seen on the veranda and several Senators, including Mr. White, soon vacated their seats to catch a glimpse. If possible, of the elusive, but ubiquitous colonel. The belief that his presence could be traced by a veritable metallic clinking was said to have been thoroughly tested.

Interest, however, was not allowed to flag and at the afternoon session when the long-awaited Dispensary bill was called up the lobby was crowded and many temperance people were present during the sitting. Close attention was paid by all present throughout this long discussion which was carried on by Senators Brown, Carter and Baldwin against the bill and by Senators White, Russel and Kalanokalani for it. Mr. Kalanokalani spoke well and ably for the measure and toward the close passionately and earnestly. At half past four o'clock the Senate adjourned until 9:30 this morning when the discussion will be finished.

At the close of yesterday's session it was the general opinion that the fate of the bill was sealed and that it will not pass second reading. Some of the Senators who had been counted for the measure had evidently gone over to the enemy and it is not believed that the backers of the measure will be now able to bring the deserters back. Even Senator Russell did not display the warmth that was expected from him in support of the bill.

After the reading of the minutes, which occupied three-quarters of an hour, the Clerk of the Senate read a communication from the House announcing the passage of House bill 82, relating to the printing of bills in book forms, which was read a first time and placed on the order of the day for next Thursday.

Mr. Kalanokalani reported Senate bill 84 and Act 69, to incorporate Honolulu, as printed and ready for distribution.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Kauhi presented a petition from North Kohala, signed by thirty parents of pupils living at Honolulu, Puakea and Kailua, praying that Mrs. Lewis of Kawiahaao be appointed teacher. Referred to Education Committee.

House bill 59 passed second reading by title and was referred to Committee on Lands.

House bill 19 relating to the sale of alcohol, was read a second time by title and referred to the Committee on Intoxicants.

Senate bill 67 was read a second time by title and consideration was deferred until the Appropriation bill had been taken up.

Senate bill 77 amending Act 34, relating to the Adulteration of Food and Drugs, which was set for Tuesday, was taken up and the proposed amendments were read.

Mr. Baldwin wished to know the reasons of the committee for making these amendments.

In the absence of Mr. Carter, Mr. C. Brown explained that it was simply re-enacting the old bill with the necessary amendments to make its action more effective.

Mr. Achl thought the bill was a little mixed as printed and he moved that it go to a special committee of which Mr. C. Brown should be chairman.

The President appointed C. Brown (chairman), Achl and Kalanokalani.

Senate bills 44 and 45 came up for consideration and the committee reports were read. The bills relate to the law of limitations.

Mr. C. Brown moved that the minority report be adopted and spoke in favor thereof for over ten minutes.

Mr. Carter, who seconded the motion, said that if the bill recommended by the majority report was passed a cart and horse could be driven through it as soon as it reached the courts. The object of the majority bill was to add certain new plantations in securing lands under favorable circumstances and at an increased valuation. Without the passage of the bill these lands would be lost to the plantations.

The previous question was called for and the majority report was adopted on motion of Mr. Kalanokalani.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Communications were received from the House concurring in the amendments to bill 42 and refusing to concur with Joint Resolution No. 2 declaring May 1st a school holiday.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. C. Brown gave notice of a bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds for Hawaii in the mainland states and foreign countries.

Mr. Kauhi gave notice of a bill relating to the Importation of Animals.

Mr. White gave notice of an act to amend Act 25 Laws of 1898 relating to tires and wheels. The bill was read by title and referred to the printing committee. Mr. White also gave notice of an act to quarantine animals and an act to Incorporate the Honolulu Telephone Co., Ltd. Both bills were read by title and referred.

Under the order of the day Senate bills 72 and 27, relating to the sale of goods, wares and merchandise in the Territory of Hawaii, were taken up and the committee reports were read.

Mr. Carter said the question of merchandise licenses was an important one. Hitherto much revenue had come from this source, he did not believe in raising revenue by this method. Licenses should be as low as possible. At present the revenues of the Government were greatly reduced and the country could not stand further reductions. It was for this reason he had introduced bill 27, which he proceeded to explain. He further explained how certain revenues had been done away with. In the mean time the small merchants and others still paid about \$6,000 for licenses. Bill 72 makes the small merchant pay just as much for a

license as the merchant who does many thousands dollars of business per month. This was a gross injustice to the small dealer. Under no circumstances should the Senate pass as it is just a bill. The revenue of the country must be increased and the present law would bring in about \$6,000. If the poor men are made to pay license for boats, houses and other small businesses who will make the big dealer pay also? Why not have a license-free measure? It is now for process based on all as it stands and he hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Baldwin said that although an interested person he was in favor of a merchandise license and would favor bill 27.

Mr. C. Brown hoped bill 27 would be killed and that bill 42 would pass. Previous to annexation goods manufactured here required no license for sale; while goods which were imported, through agents or otherwise, had to pay a \$500 duty before sale. This law was passed to protect Hawaiian merchants against drummers and sales by samples. The home merchants were subject to rent, clerk hire, etc., and this law was passed to even matters.

After annexation a test case in the courts declared that the license could not be collected. The Organic Act required the commercial travelers' act in direct terms because it was contrary to the interstate commerce act. This was a brief respite to the present. Bill 27 merely leaves out word "imported"; otherwise it was the same as the old law. Under United States law we cannot further protect our merchants by such a provision, as no state can discriminate against another state or Territory.

Mr. Kauhi said Mr. Brown's time had expired.

Mr. Brown claimed ten minutes more as he had two speeches and proceeding explained the working and effect of the interstate law on the territorial license law; he also went into details of the bills before the Senate.

Mr. Kauhi again said that Mr. Brown's time had expired and urged that the gentleman had not yet come to the point under discussion and Mr. Brown took his seat.

Mr. Carter admitted the bill produced some hardships, but urged that we must put our hands in our pockets until the law readjusted the revenues. He did not believe the drummer could be kept out. If bill 27 was not passed, we would have to put a two per cent. tax on property.

Mr. Kauhi said the county would be left with only \$20,000 in revenue and this amount would devolve upon the small merchant, while bill 27 would put \$200,000 into the treasury. He called for the previous question.

At this point a worthy discussion took place, in which Mr. White led, causing some merriment. He believed that bill 42 would benefit the whole country and any Senator present would soon have to admit this, if the bill passed.

The previous question was put and bill 72 was lost on second reading.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin bill 27 passed as amended and was ordered typewritten.

Senate bill 42, known as the Dispensary bill was then taken up and Mr. C. Brown moved the following resolution:

Whereas, Senate Bill 42, otherwise known as the Dispensary Act, has been made the order of the day for consideration at this day's session of the Legislature, and the said bill is medical in the extreme, and will if passed require a large amount of money to carry out, among other things, the measures proposed by said Act; and;

Whereas, at the last general election no mention was made in the platforms of any of the political parties to the electors of this Territory, or any measures regulating the traffic of liquor, nor upon any temperance measures, nor upon any measure of like nature, and

Whereas, in matters of this importance it is to the interest of all persons that the opinion of the electors of the whole Territory should be expressed, and their wishes and desires known through the ballot box, and

Whereas, the question raised by said Act, and also such other questions incidental and pertinent to this measure, having never been submitted nor passed upon by either political party of the Territory, and the opinion of a majority of the voters of the Territory being an unknown quantity thereon,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that Senate Bill 42, otherwise known as the Dispensary Act, be laid on the table, and that no further action be taken on the matter until such time as the electors of this Territory have had a chance of expressing their opinion thereon, at the next general election.

Mr. Brown went over and emphasized the various points of the resolution and closed by saying that if it was a temperance act it would simply raise pandemonium where this received support. The announcement was here made that Acts 3 and 4 had been signed by the Governor.

Mr. Russel spoke briefly on the bill, its passage and concluded by saying that all the points made in the resolution and by Mr. Brown were old, had already been answered; no repetition was needed at this time.

Mr. Baldwin said in part:

The Democratic party in the Legislature has not decided to make the Dispensary Act a party vote, either for or against—each one can vote as he chooses.

As a temperance man I am fully in accord with the dispensary idea, which is supposed to be a temperance measure. One of the principal motives for introducing the bill seems to be to turn into the government treasury some of the large profits that are now made by liquor dealers.

The bill provides for the unrestricted manufacture of wine and beer and allows distilling throughout the land so long as a permit to distill is obtained from the board of control, and the parties obtaining the permit distill not less than 1,000 gallons a year. Several parties can club together and obtain a permit, and as there is no restriction as to the nature of the liquors the people can make for their own use, we will have all kinds of breweries and distilleries throughout the country, and in my opinion, general debauchery.

Then, again, I don't think that local option, which is a prominent feature of the bill, will work as successfully in this country as it does in other countries.

In my opinion the bill needs reconstruction, and a great many amendments, before I could give it my support.

Whereas, there is an evident desire on the part of public officials of this Territory to remove all obstacles and

allow corporations to flourish. They are sure that the majority of voters in the country were in favor of it. It is voted for it. A radical measure of this sort must have the approval of a majority of the voters, or the act will be repealed at the next session of the legislature. It is useless for us to pass laws that the people must be used to implement, if such laws have not the support and backing of the people.

We have lots of good laws on our statutes, no moral offenses that are clear intent, or are imperatively demanded.

The interpretation of the people power is brought about in the homes of the people, in the schools, and in the church. Raise up a generation that are in favor of temperance, then temperance will be a success.

I wrote the greater portion of my constituents for their opinion of this bill, sending them copies of the same. Meetings were held in most of the districts of Maui, a vote taken and the result sent to me. Most of the districts were in favor of the bill.

Mr. President, the bill in its present form is very objectionable to me, and for one, I would like to know more about dispensary acts in other countries. I will undertake to find it. I therefore favor referring it to a commission to report at the next session of the Legislature on this act and the liquor question generally.

In the meantime the people could at least trust their representatives on the subject.

Mr. Carter wished to add one point. This was an experimental matter and they did not know what the people wanted in this line. Suppose the next legislature changed its mind, the losses to the treasury and the people would be very great. The bill might even fail without being given a fair trial, as the public was inconsistent in such matters. He did not think the Senate had any right to experiment without the consent of the people. Personally he believed in high licenses and local option and therefore he could not support the present bill.

Mr. Kauhi again said that Mr. Brown's time had expired and urged that the gentleman had not yet come to the point under discussion and Mr. Brown took his seat.

Mr. Carter admitted the bill produced some hardships, but urged that we must put our hands in our pockets until the law readjusted the revenues. He did not believe the drummer could be kept out. If bill 27 was not passed, we would have to put a two per cent. tax on property.

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Then, again, I don't think that local option, which is a prominent feature of the bill, will work as successfully in this country as it does in other countries.

In my opinion the bill needs reconstruction, and a great many amendments, before I could give it my support.

Whereas, the Governor has admitted to a committee of this House, that the bill is to be a temperance measure. One of the principal motives for introducing the bill seems to be to turn into the government treasury some of the large profits that are now made by liquor dealers.

The bill provides for the unrestricted manufacture of wine and beer and allows distilling throughout the land so long as a permit to distill is obtained from the board of control, and the parties obtaining the permit distill not less than 1,000 gallons a year. Several parties can club together and obtain a permit, and as there is no restriction as to the nature of the liquors the people can make for their own use, we will have all kinds of breweries and distilleries throughout the country, and in my opinion, general debauchery.

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Whereas, there is an evident desire on the part of public officials of this Territory to remove all obstacles and

BUSINESS DOME.

Communication from the Superintendent of Public Works, relative to the condition of the aqueducts, water tanks, reservoirs and the Committee on Public Lands.

Senate bill 43, providing for a survey of roads in the Islands, passing first reading.

The bill providing for \$100 for the Hawaiian wharf at Honolulu, passed first reading.

House bill 43, providing for the management of the wharves in Honolulu, passed with amendment.

House bill 44, relating to the construction of school buildings, amended by striking out the appropriation clause. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Resolution asking for an account of all expenditures drawn for Home expenses adopted.

Deekley's concurrent resolution regarding public lands. Referred to Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements.

Senate resolution to make May Day a public school holiday. Rejected.

Robertson's resolution asking from the Committee on Accounts complete lists of all expenditures up to date. Carried.

Resolution by Robertson to correct the calendar, making yesterday the forty-eighth day instead of the forty-fifth day. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee on Public Lands report on House bill 41, which prohibits the construction of roads on private lands without the permission of property owners, advising that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Tabled.

Senate bill 26, relating to exemption from taxes of certain personal property (third reading). Passed 15-11.

Motion of Committee on Diamond Head road praying for procedure against McCandless. Deferred.

House bill 2, appropriating \$5,000 for damages to roads in February's storm. Signed.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

Interest centered yesterday in the Senate upon the action of that body on the Governor's veto to come up at the afternoon session. From start to finish there was much talk and little was done. The Independent leaders made a strong fight to pass the anti-vaccination bill over the veto, but failed to win the necessary Republican votes to give a two-thirds majority. The vote at the close being a strict party one of 9 to 6.

The veto on the "dog tax bill" was not seriously considered, it being thought that the measure had been already killed by failure to pass the bill over the veto in the House; and it was not learned, until after the vote in the Senate of 11 to 4 in favor of the bill had been recorded, that the matter had been reconsidered in the House and the bill passed there over the veto also.

There was considerable speculation yesterday as to the action of the Senate on the Governor's appointments, which came up today; but nothing definite could be learned beyond the "repeated assurance" that the appointments of E. P. Dole and A. M. Brown would be confirmed.

At the opening of the Senate the clerk read the following communications from the House:

1. That the House declined to concur in the Senate amendments to House Bill No. 44 and on motion of Mr. Brown the Public Health and Education Committee was made a conference committee to confer thereon with a similar committee from the House.

2. That the House had been unable to secure the two-thirds vote to pass the "dog tax bill" over the Governor's veto.

3. That House bill No. 72 had passed third reading on the 17th of April. The bill passed first reading and was set for second reading on next Monday.

4. That House bill No. 74 had passed third reading. The bill was read by title and second reading was set for next Monday.

5. That House bill No. 93 had passed third reading. Set for second reading on next Monday.

Under reports of Standing Committee Mr. Kalaokalani reported that the following Acts had been presented to Governor Dole for his signature:

1. An Act providing for names of streets, roads and lanes in the district of Honolulu.

2. An Act providing for the numbering of buildings in the district of Honolulu.

3. An Act to provide for the exemption of certain personal property from attachment, execution, distress and forced sale of every nature or description; and repealing an Act entitled, "An Act to facilitate the recovery of debts."

4. An Act relating to the appointment of bailiffs for certain courts in the Territory of Hawaii.

Mr. Baldwin presented from the committee on Education, to whom was referred a petition from North Kohala for the establishment of a school in that district, as follows:

"Your committee on education and health, to whom was referred a petition from sixty-one citizens of the district of North Kohala, Hawaii, have to report that we have had the same under consideration. The petition reads:

"1. That a school be established in North Kohala for the children from Kaipuhau, Puhiue, Kehena, Kahuwa and Kauai."

"2. That a school be established in North Kohala and Haena."

"Your committee interviewed the Superintendent of Public Instruction in regard to the matter, who wrote Dr. D. Bond, school agent at Kohala, in his opinion. For reasons given in Dr. Bond's report on the subject, which we herewith append, we recommend that the petition be laid on the table."

The report of Dr. Bond, referred to in Committee's report is as follows:

"In reply to yours of April 9, asking information on an enclosed 'Petition' from sixty-one voters of North Kohala, asking that two new schools be established; one for Kaipuhau and Kauai, and one for Honolulu and Haena. I would say that it was the merchants of Honolulu who are growing against the licensees and not the consumers, as stated."

Mr. Carter said that Mr. Carter had put words into his mouth and he wished to emphatically deny that he was stupid enough to want to tax the sugar industry by itself. He thought the merchants growled on general principles, and no one on Maui had yet asked the removal of the present vaccination law.

Mr. Carter quoted the "Outlook" on the capability of the Hawaiians for self-government, and in reply to a question by Mr. White admitted that the Outlook was a missionary newspaper.

(Laughter.)

Mr. Kanuha said that none of the newspapers could be believed; and that the Congressional Record was the only publication that could be depended upon for the truth about American affairs.

The ayes and nays were called for and the veto of the Governor was sustained by a strict party vote of 9 Independents to 6 Republicans.

The veto on the dog tax was then taken up and Mr. Baldwin moved that the bill do not pass.

Mr. Russel said that at this point the executive was not properly informed. He did not think the Hawaiian executive was up to the mark on dogs. Now dogs in the city of Constantinople were better than the U. S. odorless excavators for cleaning up a town. Dogs were especially useful in the outer districts of Hawaii for eating up dead dogs, horses and sheep. By doing this they do away with the danger of the scourge of typhoid fever. No, the executive was not informed on dogs; we wanted all the dogs we could get and we wanted them badly—much worse than the Governor's veto.

The bill provides for no assurance to the claimants that anything will be done for their benefit after they have submitted their claims to trial and decision. There is no provision for payment; nor any assurance that any further action will be taken by anyone in the matter, for the report is to be made to the Governor, and may be by him pigeonholed.

If any benefit is to accrue to the claimants in the way of assisting them in repairing their losses, it is not provided for in this bill. A quick decision and early settlement following, even if the award be arbitrarily arrived at, is required in this matter, but this bill practically defers any benefit for a two years, or until the next Legislature.

Baldwin said that the facts as given by the school agent were probably correct. It had been the desire of the Board of Education to establish a school in the district; the agents asked for more, which was granted.

Baldwin said that the facts as given by the school agent were probably correct. It had been the desire of the Board of Education to establish a school in the district; the agents asked for more, which was granted.

Unpractical. He pointed out that the school agent said that only one of the petitioners lived in the district and was interested. He did not think any one of sane mind would accuse the committee of any favoritism in the matter.

Mr. Achil said there were plenty of children in the district and he could not possibly understand the very queer report of the very queer committee. He did not believe by a jug full that the school agent had made an honest and correct report and he thought the matter should be looked into. One school in the district, as had been suggested, would be an absurdity as the district was very large.

The petition and report were at last laid upon the table, on motion of Mr. Baldwin, to be considered with the Appropriation bill.

Mr. White presented the following signed petition asking for an appropriation for the support of the national guard of Hawaii:

"To the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii in Congress assembled:

Gentlemen—We, the undersigned citizens and taxpayers of the Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, most respectfully petition your honorable bod-

ies that:

"1. The existence of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, is of great necessity for the preservation of our homes and the protection of our interests.

"2. The country is now flooded with plantation laborers of very questionable characters, who may be invaluable for the promotion of our chief industries, yet their presence in such large numbers in our midst make us feel that our homes, our families, are almost entirely helpless without the presence of adequate military forces stationed in convenient quarters throughout the Islands.

"We therefore do earnestly pray that your honored bodies pass sufficient appropriations at the present session of the Territorial Legislature for the proper maintenance of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, and your petitioners will ever pray."

A communication was received from the House at this point announcing that the anti-vaccination bill had received the necessary two-thirds majority and had been passed over the Governor's veto.

Mr. Carter presented the majority report from the Ways and Means Committee on Senate bill No. 83 relating to a license for tailors and dressmakers.

Mr. Russel said that he was opposed to the bill and would vote against the license system on principle. He wished to point out that there were two kinds of taxation, viz., direct and indirect. At this point the speaker went into a long explanation of the terms "direct" and "indirect," as used by political economists since the days of Adam Smith. He further explained how the application of economic laws would lay the burden of taxation upon the poor instead of the rich. Licensees were a species of indirect taxation and hence to be condemned. The United States Federal tax is indirect; the State tax is direct. The license system is only resorted to in the United States in special cases as in dealing with the liquor question. The rich have not paid their share of taxes in Hawaii in the past. It is the desire of the Senators to further oppress the poor let us all vote for the present license system.

Mr. Carter said that he had heard so often that the poor paid the bulk of the taxes that he had begun to believe it was true. Thus far, however, his investigations led him to oppose such theories as those advanced by Mr. Russel. It was a fact that last year the sugar industry had paid fifty per cent. of all the taxes; but Mr. Russel was not satisfied with this, he wished the plantations to pay not less than ninety per cent., or more, if it could be collected. He did not believe that any one industry should be taxed in this way. We should meet the facts; and our present duty was to go down into our pockets for the taxes to meet the present shortage in our revenues. He wished to point out to Mr. Russel that it was the merchants of Honolulu who are growing against the licensees and not the consumers, as stated.

Mr. Carter said that Mr. Carter had put words into his mouth and he wished to emphatically deny that he was stupid enough to want to tax the sugar industry by itself. He thought the merchants growled on general principles, and no one on Maui had yet asked the removal of the present vaccination law.

Mr. Carter quoted the "Outlook" on the capability of the Hawaiians for self-government, and in reply to a question by Mr. White admitted that the Outlook was a missionary newspaper.

(Laughter.)

Mr. Kanuha said that none of the newspapers could be believed; and that the Congressional Record was the only publication that could be depended upon for the truth about American affairs.

The ayes and nays were called for and the veto of the Governor was sustained by a strict party vote of 9 Independents to 6 Republicans.

The veto on the dog tax was then taken up and Mr. Baldwin moved that the bill do not pass.

Mr. Russel said that at this point the executive was not properly informed. He did not think the Hawaiian executive was up to the mark on dogs. Now dogs in the city of Constantinople were better than the U. S. odorless excavators for cleaning up a town. Dogs were especially useful in the outer districts of Hawaii for eating up dead dogs, horses and sheep. By doing this they do away with the danger of the scourge of typhoid fever. No, the executive was not informed on dogs; we wanted all the dogs we could get and we wanted them badly—much worse than the Governor's veto.

The bill provides for no assurance to the claimants that anything will be done for their benefit after they have submitted their claims to trial and decision. There is no provision for payment; nor any assurance that any further action will be taken by anyone in the matter, for the report is to be made to the Governor, and may be by him pigeonholed.

If any benefit is to accrue to the claimants in the way of assisting them in repairing their losses, it is not provided for in this bill. A quick decision and early settlement following, even if the award be arbitrarily arrived at, is required in this matter, but this bill practically defers any benefit for a two years, or until the next Legislature.

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ANOTHER VETO COMES

Russel Dispensary Act is Finally Laid Away in its Wind-ing Sheet.

Every seat was taken when the Senate was called to order yesterday morning and the interest of the session centered in the disposal of the Dispensary bill. The Independents were confident at the opening of the session that they would be able to carry the measure by one vote or at worst hold the bill up on a tie. This belief was strengthened after Mr. Paris had spoken; but it was not until the ayes and noes were called, and the Dispensary bill was killed by a vote of eight to seven, that the Independent were alive to the fact that even Paris' desertion to their ranks had not saved them from defeat.

From all that could be learned from the excited remarks of Senators after the adjournment, a different result was looked for, and that the vote on the Dispensary bill in the Senate will influence further action in that body much more than is at present expected, seems probable.

Next to the Dispensary bill in interest was the passage of the minority report against the change of the judicial seat of Maui from Lahaina to Wailuku. Mr. White, who has saved Lahaina in half-a-dozen fights, again retired with honors.

After the reading of the minutes the clerk read a communication from the House announcing that Bill 36 had passed.

Mr. Kanuha reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry recommending \$5,000 for the purchase of certain lands. Report adopted.

Mr. Kalauokalani reported from the Committee on Municipal Laws recommending that the provision for a municipal government for Honolulu be laid on the table to be taken up with the County bill. The report was adopted.

Mr. White presented a minority report from the Judiciary Committee on Senate bill 55, "An Act to amend sections 31 and 33 of an act entitled 'An Act to reorganize the judicial department,' approved the 25th day of November, 1892, being chapter LVII of the Session Laws of 1892; introduced by the Honorable Senator J. T. Brown, of the Island of Hawaii, and bill No. 70, which was declared to be identical therewith, introduced by Mr. Russel, as follows:

Hon. S. E. Kauai, President of the Senate.

Your Judicial committee, to whom was referred Senate Bill 55, relating to "An Act to amend sections 31 and 33 of an act entitled 'An Act to reorganize the judicial department,' approved the 25th day of November, 1892, being chapter LVII of the Session Laws of 1892; introduced by the Honorable Senator J. T. Brown, of the Island of Hawaii, and bill No. 70, relating to the same subject matter as introduced by the Honorable Senator Dr. Russel on April 3, beg leave to report as follows:

Your committee finds that both bills are identical in their construction, and may be safely remarked that bill No. 70 is a fac simile copy of No. 59, *vice versa*, and consequently, the two bills can be treated and reported upon as one bill.

The first amendment in the bill as changing the judicial terms in the First Circuit from the first Mondays of February, May, August and November, to the "first Monday of January, May and September," making three terms of court instead of four, as the law now directs, your committee thinks that the change is a good one and should be hailed with joy by the people of Oahu, and particularly the attorneys at law, although the committee has not as yet known of any petition from the Island of Oahu in support of this proposed amendment suggested by the Honorable Senators from the Island of Hawaii; and neither has your committee found anything relating to this amendment in the report of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

The second amendment in the bill is to make Wailuku, on the Island of Maui, the one judicial seat of the Circuit Court, and the two terms thereof shall be the first ones in the first Wednesdays of April and November, and therefore deprives the town of Lahaina of the benefit of entertaining the legal business from the capital of the Territory of Hawaii.

Your committee finds on page 12 of the Chief Justice's report above referred to, the following statement:

"But has not the time come when terms should be held in those circuits only at Wailuku and Hilo, respectively, as a saving of time and expense to parties, jurors and witnesses, etc., etc."

The committee submits the following consideration to your honorable body in the hope it will accept the first seat of justice on the Island of Maui.

It must be remembered that the town of Lahaina was the first in time to hold the seat of the Second Judicial Circuit ever since the year 1859 (when the first Civil Code was codified) and Lahaina had the honor of holding it for a period of forty-two years.

Wailuku, the next seat of justice, as far as the Circuit Court is concerned, has been created only twenty-nine years.

It seems to your committee that the right to hold the first seat of justice on the Island of Maui is vested in the town of Lahaina.

There is in the district of Lahaina is the high school of Lahainaluna. Let the first seats of justice and wisdom on the Island of Maui go hand in hand, keeping faces together now and onward.

It was at the town of Lahaina in the year 1840 that the first trumpet of liberty was sounded and heralded throughout the Islands of Hawaii and.

When the first written constitution, or declaration of rights, was framed, marking a new era in the progress of the Hawaiian nation. It was also then the highest branch of education in the Hawaiian language had been taught by the good old missionaries fathers, whose names are ever fresh in the minds of some of the honorable members now in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Lahaina can be justly called the birthplace of American liberty and freedom, and the home of the best and well educated Hawaiians throughout the whole group from Hawaii to Kauai.

It seems to your committee that on account of good roads from Wailuku to Lahaina, also from the eastern portion of Maui, and the road from Wailuku to West Maui on Lahaina less expensive now to parties interested in court matters than they were ten years ago.

FRUIT FOR THE TALL COCONUT.



Your committee does not remember that at any previous period from the time of the arrival of Oahu men, particularly the attorneys at law, although the committee has not as yet known of any petition from the Island of Oahu in support of this proposed amendment suggested by the Honorable Senators from the Island of Hawaii; and neither has your committee found anything relating to this amendment in the report of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

The third, fourth and fifth amendments of section 1 of the bill, and also section 2, amending section 33 of chapter LVIII of the Session Laws of 1892; your committee recommends its passage, with the following amendment to paragraph 3 of section 1, to read as follows:

"In the Second Circuit at Wailuku on the Island of Maui, on the third Wednesday of April, and at Lahaina on the Island of Maui, on the 30 of November."

WILLIAM WHITE,

Mr. Baldwin said the minority report was the same old ghost that had appeared before every legislature for the past twenty years. As far as the Judiciary was concerned it was much better to hold the court at Wailuku. It was the taxpayers were put to the expense of sending both attorneys and witnesses over the mountains to the "ancient city" and it was a fact that visitors at Lahaina could not get the necessary accommodations, while at Wailuku there were modern hotels.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Nakapunahua presented an Act creating a third circuit judge for the First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii. The bill was passed first reading, without printing and was set for second reading tomorrow (today).

Under unfinished business the Dispensary bill was taken up and considerable discussion took place on the motion of Mr. Kanuha to lay Senator Brown's resolution on the table.

Mr. Paris said that he wished to define his position which he did by saying it was right or just for Senators to obstruct or amend a bill as to make it ineffectual and eventually to kill it. He believed that as delegates of the people they were there to act for the welfare of the country and themselves.

The President ruled that Mr. Kanuha's motion to lay on the table was out of order and upon appeal the President was sustained by a vote of ten to four. The ayes and noes were then called.

In supporting the motion Mr. Carter said that the present Food law was passed experimentally and that no standard for the fats in milk had been fixed because it had been understood that the Board of Health was to fix this point by a regulation. This had never been done and there was no standard adopted. In all the States where there was a law the standard was set at from 12 to 14.5% but owing to the claims of dairymen here the standard had been lowered to 11.5%.

This had been done to give the milkmen of Oahu a chance to come up to a better standard which was greatly needed if Hawaii was to keep up to the progress of the world.

The matter of the Governor's appointments was taken up and deferred until Friday and Saturday next.

Senate bill 19 was deferred until next Monday.

Senate bill 84 relating to an electric railway for Hilo was read by title and referred to committee.

(At this point Senator Russel came

over and spoke hurriedly to Senator Paris who had just taken his seat.)

Mr. Kanuha said that under the organic law there was nothing to bar any member from bringing in any bill in favor of the people, or one like the present Dispensary bill. He wished to say this much that he did not believe

Your special committee to whom was referred Senate Bill 76, being "An Act to amend Act 34 of the Session Laws of 1898, to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs," beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration.

The Act was presented by the committee on food adulterations, and was suggested to them by the inspector appointed under the Act above named, and is on a file with his experience of the act of 1898, and he has found it necessary for the perfect protection against adulterations.

Your committee recommends that at that portion of the Act after the words

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii" to section 1 be eliminated.

Your committee also recommends that a new section be inserted, to be known as section 12, which shall read as follows:

"Section 12—Act 34 of the Session

Laws of 1898, entitled 'An Act to provide against adulterations of food and drugs,' is hereby repeated."

Your committee also recommends another section, to be numbered 13, to read as follows:

"Section 13—This Act shall take effect after its approval."

Your committee also recommends that a new title to the bill be given, which will read as follows:

"An Act to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs in the Territory of Hawaii."

With these amendments your committee recommends that the bill pass.

On motion of Mr. Carter, who spoke in favor thereof, the report of the committee was adopted and the bill passed second reading.

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shortly before 3 o'clock the following message on the vaccination bill was received from Governor Dole:

To the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii;

The bill entitled "An Act to repeal sections 322 and 323, and the second paragraph of section 324, part V, of chapter 59 of the Penal Laws as completed in 1897, relating to vaccination," has had my consideration, and I am unable to approve it, and herewith return the same without my signature.

My objections to the bill are as follows:

The repeal of the sections referred to leaves the law in regard to vaccination without the means of enforcement.

While there is a considerable number of medical men who doubt the efficacy of vaccination, there is no doubt that the great majority of the profession rely upon it as a scientific method of preventing the disease of smallpox, notwithstanding this there is a strong feeling among some people against the operation which will prevent many from availing themselves of this precautionary measure were there no penalty attached to a failure to do so.

The importance of vaccination as a preventative against smallpox has been unanimously affirmed by the members of the Hawaiian Medical Society at a recent meeting held for the purpose of discussing the question raised by the passage of the bill now under discussion.

Placed as we are in the midst of the Pacific Ocean, a port of call from the Mainland and other ports in China, Japan and the Australian colonies, we are constantly exposed to the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases from these ports; for this reason it is necessary for us to exercise every care, and to take every precaution against the introduction of any of these diseases into these Islands.

It is a matter of congratulation that at the present time we have the assurance that at least our children and young people have been subjected to vaccination, thereby reducing the danger which might arise should smallpox be introduced here.

We should however fear for the future, especially the possibility of recurrence of those terrible disasters which have visited our country, more particularly in the years 1851 and 1881, when large numbers of our native born succumbed to this terrible disease.

I deem the several amendments to be inconsistent with the public interest.

SANFORD R. DOLE, Executive Chamber, April 17, 1901.

On motion of Mr. Kalauokalani the message was set for consideration tomorrow (today).

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Achi brought up the question of time limit for the present session of Legislature and to promote peace and avoid irregularity in the future he introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, that it is the sense of the Senate that this is the forty-eighth

day of the session. W. C. ACHI.

April 17, 1901.

The Senate adjourned until 10 a.m. today.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

Committee of the Whole Considered Sections of County Bill.

Forty-six Day—Ninety-six
bills introduced; fifteen submitted
for Governor's signature.

The House, or rather the native portion of it, was still agitated over the veto on the dog tax, when they convened yesterday morning. The lethargy induced by the shock had passed away in the night, leaving a determination to do something for the dogies before the morning was over.

The morning took the shape of a vigorous endeavor to pass the bill over the Governor's veto, an attempt which came within an ace of success. The necessary number of votes required to pass the veto was twenty, and the ballot showed a result of nineteen in the affirmative and eight nees.

The Attorney General's reply to the House inquiry as to the status of the Organic Act on lotteries was read, the answer being as follows:

"A lottery is any scheme for the disposal or distribution of property by chance among persons who have paid or promised to pay any valuable consideration for the chance of obtaining property or a part of it, or for any share in any interest in such property upon any agreement, understanding or expectation that it is to be distributed or disposed of by lot or chance, whether called lottery, raffle, the fa, pakapio, gift enterprise, or by whatever name the same may be known.

"This definition, taken from the statutes of California, is, to all intents and purposes, the common law definition. The provision in the Organic Act, referred to, includes all gambling schemes, whatever they may be called, whether church fishponds or the Louisiana lottery, every scheme or device based on payments of money, or on other valuable considerations, for the chance of prizes by distribution. All enterprises of this character are lotteries. Forms of gambling which do not have these characteristics, are not lotteries."

The message was tabled.

The remainder of the correspondence between the High Sheriff and the Hilo deputies, relative to the Judge Mano matter was received and tabled for later consideration.

The fine claim bill was passed on its third reading.

"House Bill changing the taxable value of property from \$300 to \$1,000, came victoriously through its third reading, passing by an almost unanimous vote.

The bill providing for the auditing of public accounts and the disbursement of public moneys, met with an oratorical outburst from Kanino in opposition to the measure. Much to the honorable Representative's chagrin his sonorous and unpunctuated outpouring of vowel sounds, and his most emphatic gestures, failed to convince the House at large of his opinions. The little hull once numbered twelve that voted every time against the majority is now reduced in numbers. They still, however, or every ballot, mutely display the sign that "we are seven."

The bill passed by a vote of 23-7.

House Bill 23, providing for a tax of 2 per cent on all incomes exceeding \$1,000 was read, section by section, on the second time. A motion being made to refer the bill to a committee, the members of the judiciary and taxative committees protested against being burdened with the work than the already had on hand.

McKekau, Dickey and Makanaia were finally appointed a special committee to whom the bill was referred.

House Bill 7, relative to the placing of electric wires under ground, came up for its second reading. The report of the committee recommended the passage of the bill with some slight amendments.

Emmeluth, who has "Bellman's ideas on the fitting of the city with conduits for wires, etc., thought the measure was being introduced, a proceeding to voice his belief in force style. The honorable member pointed his desk with his fist and told of the voice and the wishes of people.

As House Bill 9 had just passed its third reading with bills 72 and 80, while this was number 7, and only to its second reading, the charge railroad the measure seemed so what irrelevant.

Emmeluth further instigated the bill was being introduced rushed through to further the interests of the Hawaiian Electric Company sentence in section 8 providing for implementation of non-attendant in default of their payment of the fine provided.

Makaka wanted to know what it meant, and an explanation follow.

An attempt to amend the county permissive bond to \$5,000 was carried afterwards reconsider

(Continued on page 1)

every one settled down for a comfortable afternoon.

The following sections of the bill were amended; the rest, up to section 6, chapter IX, including those deferred from Tuesday, were passed as printed, with one or two slight typographical amendments.

Section 1, chapter VIII; the Sheriff's bond was raised from \$5,000 to \$7,500.

sections 2, 3, 4, 5, chapter IX, wherein provision was made for the coroner possessing certain powers vested in the sheriff, and, according similar duties,

were stricken out.

Section 4, chapter VIII, in which the coroner was empowered to execute the offices of the sheriff during a vacancy, was altered to read "first deputy sheriff," in place of coroner.

Messman attempted to strike out the

attempt to override the Governor's veto on the dog tax bill. Lost, 19-8.

House Bill 93, relating to payment of fire claims. Passed on third reading.

House Bill 72, changing the taxable value of property from \$500 to \$1,000 (third reading). Passed, 28-2.

House Bill 74, relating to the auditing of public accounts and disbursements of public monies (third reading). Passed, 23-7.

House Bill 23, relating to a tax on incomes (second reading). Referred to a special committee.

House Bill 7, relating to the placing of electric wires (second reading). Passed with slight amendments.

An Act to claim damages for persons imprisoned in 1895. Passed first reading.

An Act relative to vehicles and driving. Passed first reading.

RHEUMATISM

Caused by an Impure Condition of the Blood—How It May Be Permanently Cured.

From the Mirror, Manchester, N. H. Although rheumatism is one of the most painful and dangerous of the many troubles which afflict mankind, it can be permanently cured if a proper course of treatment is taken. The real cause of rheumatism is the presence of acid in the blood and the only cure is to purify, nourish and strengthen this vital fluid. The best specific yet discovered for this purpose is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and the number of cures they have effected in cases of this stubborn disease is wonderful. Mrs. S. D. Loveland, No. 133 West Hancock street, Manchester, N. H., was cured of a severe attack of rheumatism by the use of this remedy. She says:

Several years ago one of my knees was injured by a fall. About the first of June, 1897, rheumatism set in and at last got so bad that I could not bend my knee. It was very painful and I was unable to move about. I tried various remedies, but not one of them relieved me in any way.

In the latter part of August, nearly three months after the pain and stiffness began, a friend, Mrs. Rothwell, of Everett, Mass., told me of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I willingly gave them a trial and experienced relief in a few days. I continued until I had taken three boxes and was able to bend the knee and go up and down stairs without difficulty. I have since taken the pills a number of times for other troubles and always with good results.

I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People many times. I have not learned with what effect they were taken, excepting in the case of two of my relatives and a young woman living in my family, each of whom was greatly benefited. I feel that I cannot say too much in favor of the pills." Signed, MRS. S. D. LOVELAND. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of February, 1901.

JOHN G. LANE,

(Seal) Notary Public. At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Price, 50 cents per box; six boxes \$2.50.

AN EXAMINER FAKE.

Of all the freaky, fake stories which the San Francisco Examiner conjures up against the welfare and good name of the Islands, the following clipped from the issue of April 4, takes the prize:

A colored lad, aged thirteen, whose name is Charlie Lewis, tells a wonderful tale of kidnapping and slavery. By his own statement, he and two companions of the same color and age were lured aboard a train at Montgomery, Ala., locked in a compartment and taken to New Orleans, thence to San Francisco, and then shipped to the Hawaiian Islands on the steamer China to serve as slaves on a sugar plantation near Kahului, on the Island of Maui.

Charlie Lewis' companions were put in prison for refusing to work, preferring the prison to twelve hours' daily labor, with merely board for wages, and three years of the same ahead of them.

Charlie stole out in a small boat to the steamer Centennial, in which he stowed away and arrived in San Francisco Thursday last under the care of Martin Meade, machinist and water-tender of the Centennial, living at 247 East Avenue, Alameda.

After telling his lie, and the other lad was taken to Honolulu and the sugar camp Charlie said: "We were paid only in food, and if we did not work we were put in jail. Joe Manuel and George Brooks were in jail when I stole away. They said they were better off in jail, where they got their meals, than working all day for nothing. I was not often beaten. I worked most of the time, and made them think I did."

"Couldn't you write to be released?" "Yes," said the boy, "but what's the use of writing, even if you could borrow or steal a stamp somewhere? They opened all the letters before they were mailed. I saw them doing it."

The lad describes the prison as a comfortable place compared to the plantation. It was a small yard, he says, surrounded by a wooden fence ten feet high and studded with sharp nails. The prisoners are fed three times a day and allowed to pace the yard from 6 in. in the morning until the same hour at night.

Charlie wants to go home. The only money that the boy has received since leaving Montgomery is a few nickels and dimes that he picked up by singing and dancing at night in the town of Kahului.

Martin Meade, the machinist and water-tender on the Centennial, makes a statement largely corroborative of what Charlie Lewis states. He says: "If there is any way by which I can get Charlie's friends out of that slave camp, I will get them out."

FIRE LIMITS EXTENSION

(From Thursday's Daily.)

With the exception of one vote, the Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted the resolution presented by J. B. Atherton advocating the extension of the fire limits as proposed by the Board of Fire Underwriters, the resolution reading as follows:

Whereas it is understood by this Chamber that no action has been taken by the Legislature now in session to extend the fire limits of the City, and

House Bill 93, relating to the auditing of public accounts and disbursements of public monies (third reading). Passed, 23-7.

House Bill 23, relating to a tax on incomes (second reading). Referred to a special committee.

House Bill 7, relating to the placing of electric wires (second reading). Passed with slight amendments.

An Act to claim damages for persons imprisoned in 1895. Passed first reading.

An Act to repeal certain laws relative to the right of dower. Passed first reading.

An Act relative to vehicles and driving. Passed first reading.

fore United States District Attorney Baird, because they are operating in restraint of trade."

Mr. Atherton explained that the measure did not compel any one to take down present buildings on premises within the proposed limits, but that any new buildings must be constructed in accordance with fireproofing ideas. He thought if a limit was set this would give an opportunity for people to put up any kind of buildings they wanted and the result would be that there would be no fireproof buildings, but a mushroom town of frame shacks. In the interests of the whole community he believed the resolution should be passed and so presented to the Legislature.

Upon a vote being taken all were in favor of the resolution with the exception of Mr. Macfarlane who voted in the negative. The resolution was signed by those who favored it.

Copies of the resolution will be sent to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. It was suggested that as there were several members of the Chamber of Commerce now members of the Legislature these could take care of the measure and have it properly introduced into both houses. Senator Cecil Brown will undoubtedly take care of the resolution in the Senate.

LARRY DEE WANTS AN ACCOUNTING

Lawrence H. Dee has brought suit in the Circuit Court against Tom J. King for certain amounts alleged to be due by the latter in connection with the organization of the West Disinfecting Company. Dee states that on July 18, 1888, plaintiff and defendant entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of purchasing from one J. C. Eierdon, for the sum of \$5,000, the agency of the West Disinfecting Company in the Hawaiian Islands, for the sale of disinfecting machines of the said company, and the fluids and other substances used therein, for the unexpired term of eight years, and for the purpose of carrying on or the business of the agency after the purchase thereof, plaintiff agreeing to bring into said partnership \$1,250 to purchase a one-fourth interest therein and to receive a one-fourth share of the profits of said business, the defendant agreeing to bring into said partnership \$3,750 to purchase a three-fourths interest in said business and to receive a three-quarter share of the profits of said agency.

Plaintiff accordingly bought into said business said sum of \$1,250, and he and defendant accordingly bought into the company for \$3,750 and said agency was on July 18, 1888, purchased by said Lawrence H. Dee and T. J. King, co-partners, for the said sum of \$5,000, and the co-partners have been engaged in the business since that date.

Mr. Giffard said he was in favor of extending the fire limits as far as Punchbowl street and thence down to the waterfront. This limit was suggested by the government. The Board of Underwriters had fixed upon Richards street because they thought it might be extended by the Legislature. As Richards street is likely to become a business street in the near future, for that reason it was adopted as the extreme Walkikihi limit. Mr. Schaefer said the whole question was fully discussed by the Board which had at first proposed to extend the limits Walkikihiwards only as far as Alakea street, but subsequently took in Richards street instead.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU,
Tuesday, April 16.
J. S. A. T. Aztec, 9 days from San Francisco, with horses and mules for Manila.

Wednesday, April 17.
Am. bkt. Berlitz, Bowes, 11 days from San Francisco.
Hebr. Golden Gate, Napata, from Kauai.
Tug Eleu, from outside outside.

Thursday, April 18.
Am. bkt. Master, Chase, 12 days from San Francisco.
U. K. N. Nippon Maru, Greene, from the Orient; Yokohama, April 5.
H. N. gas contr. Eclipse, Townsend, from Hawaii and Maui ports.

L. L. stmr. Iwanaid, Greene, from Kauai.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU,
Tuesday, April 16.

J. S. A. T. Aztec, for Manila, with horses and mules.

J. K. K. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, for the Orient.

W. stmr. Etnas, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.

N. stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Kahului and way ports.

W. stmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai ports.

L. L. stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Nawiliwili.

Am. bkt. Himalaya, Williams, for San Francisco, with sugar.

Am. bkt. W. H. Dimond, Hanson, for Hilo to load sugar for the Coast.

Am. sp. Arthur Sewall, Goffrey, to an-chorage outside sail for New York.

Wednesday, April 17.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Rennie, for San Francisco.

Am. bkt. Andrew Welch, Drew, for San Francisco.

Tug Eleu, on cruise outside.

Thursday, April 18.

Am. sp. Arthur Sewall, Goffrey, for New York; from anchorage off port.

Am. bkt. Kalanui, Dabel, for San Francisco.

L. L. stmr. Makahala, Gregory, for Kauai.

Willie's Narrow Escape.

Little Willie Forrest, the lad for whom the tug Eleu scoured the seas and for whom the United States tug troopers got up steam, under the impression that Willie was adrift on the great ocean in a small boat without any pot or fish, and who, instead of turning back, was sound asleep in his father's house after having been away from the W. H. Diamond and taken a boat which did not belong to him to visit his friends on the wreck of the Edward O'Brien, came very near getting into more trouble yesterday.

Little Willie narrowly escaped going around the Horn in the big American ship Arthur Sewall. It was this way:

An unkind attempt was made to get rid of little Willie. When the police discovered that he had returned to land they took him into custody and held him for safe-keeping over night, that his case might be investigated.

Willie's papa, who is not an indulgent parent and who fails to recognize the good points in his son's character, had an interview with Captain Goffrey of the ship Arthur Sewall and requested the captain to take his boy on a voyage around the Horn to New York. He said that the boy was perfectly willing to go. The captain consented to take him along. It was the opinion of some that the lad would go as an apprentice, but the captain said that he would have to work before the mast. Willie was questioned in the morning by the High Sheriff concerning his desire to ship on the Sewall. The youngster was scared almost out of his wits and hardly knew what he was talking about. He had already run away from one vessel because he was afraid of the cook and he did not realize what he was doing when he said that he wanted to go on the Sewall. He was informed that, as he was always getting into trouble in town, he would probably have to go to the Reform School for several years if he remained in Honolulu. This decided him, and he agreed to ship.

The parent of the lad seemed anxious to get rid of his son. He did everything in his power to get him to go on the Arthur Sewall.

When the youngster gave his consent he was released from the police station and sent with an officer to the waterfront to join the vessel.

When the consent of the boy to ship on the Sewall was practically forced from him there happened to be three gentlemen present whose humanity was aroused at the action of the authorities. They, in the absence of a society for the prevention of cruelty to children, took it upon themselves as good citizens to see that the boy was not shanghaied.

They called upon Shipping Commissioner Goffrey and acquainted him with the facts in the case. Captain Goffrey wired the Arthur Sewall immediately in the commissioners office and the story was told to him also. It was shown that the lad was unconscious of what he was doing; that he had run away from a vessel which was bound only for the Coast, and that he had been practically forced to consent to ship on a vessel bound around the Horn for New York.

Captain Goffrey, learning that the boy was really unwilling to ship, said that he would not consider taking him for a moment. So Willie escaped.

The lad is a bright and very promising youngster. His mother is dead and his father makes his life a burden by continually trying to get rid of him. Judge Wilcox is well acquainted with the parent, through many interviews in the Police Court over the son. The Judge has said that he will not be a party to the getting rid of the boy.

Aboard the Nippon Maru bound for the Coast from Hongkong, is a Chinese reformer who had to leave China lately. The imperial government makes short shrift of reformers, and few dare to enter Peking as yet. The reformer aboard the Nippon Maru is on a mission to the United States in the interest of his followers.

The Massachusetts Frog Company has just been incorporated in Maine with a capital of \$5,000, its object being declared in the application to be "to buy, sell, breed and import frogs and like animals."

The committee appointed in behalf of the Boys' Brigade, to be held in the Drillshed May 25, consisting of Messrs. J. P. Cooke, Will Harris, J. H. Galt and Robert Shingle, will interview the merchants of the city today to secure aid for the movement. Public interest has been aroused over the affair and the indications point to the affair being highly successful.

The committee hope to receive the co-operation of the business men generally and anticipates their hearty endorsement for the cause of the poor boys. In a few days the names of the ladies and gentlemen who are to be the patrons and patronesses of the affair will be given.

LAND QUESTION IS TAKEN UP BY EXPERTS

The Public Lands of Hawaii—How Can They Be Divided up in Small Lots so as to Secure a Large Number of Small Proprietors Rather Than a Small Number of Large Proprietors? And Some Other Important Matter.

One dissatisfaction for many reasons which is sufficient to cause of accomplishing this object is evident to all who are residents in Hawaii. It is often a complicated method of solving a problem, to eliminate hopeless attempts at its solution.

The United States Public Land System.

This system was adopted for immense areas of land, much of which was of little or no value when the system was inaugurated. Its object was to obtain settlers and not to secure pecuniary benefits. It was perhaps not such a wasteful system at the outset as it became in recent years. But it is utterly unsuitable to the small area of public land in Hawaii. Moreover, the treaty of annexation provides that the income of and proceeds from the public land here shall be used for the benefit of the people of Hawaii, for public purposes, and not for individuals. The public lands of Hawaii are subject to the trust imposed upon them by the terms of the treaty, and ought to be so used as to bring the largest income which consistently with public interests can be obtained from them.

The great diversity in the value of these lands is an insuperable obstacle to placing them all under a system which allows settlers to secure squatters' titles. The grand rush in recent years for the Oklahoma lands, when opened for settlements, a rush which had to be held in check by United States troops, shows the great difficulty of securing any approach of fairness, even when the area of land is susceptible of being so placed under guard until the hour and the day when the lands could be staked out and appropriated by settlers. To undertake anything of the sort in the widely separated pieces of land here, situated as they are on different Islands, often including almost inaccessible ravines and cliffs, covering large tracts of rocky or volcanic land, with now and then highly cultivated, rich parcels of great value would present a problem impossible to solve, if there were an effort to secure a fair chance to all alike.

Inducements for Small Purchasers.

If giving land to settlers is out of the question, can inducements be held out to small purchasers, by offering desirable lots of moderate area at auction, on condition that purchaser shall reside upon and improve the lots, and give them credit for the purchase money, also exempting the lots from taxation for a term of years or from sale by the Sheriff in satisfaction of judgment debts? Or by leasing the parcels on similar conditions, giving the lessee the right to purchase? Something of this kind of experiment has been in operation in Hawaii for years, with varying success. It is probably worth a longer test, perhaps simplifying the conditions now attached to such transactions.

Prohibiting Corporations From Acquiring Large Holdings of Land.

This is what is done by the Newlands amendment in the Organic Act. But so much of the land in Hawaii is now held by large proprietors, whether incorporated or not, that the area for small holdings is not extensive. Moreover, the amendment, in making 1,000 acres the limit of land to be acquired, does not limit land-holdings to such an extent as to leave much to divide among small proprietors.

Placing Upon Large Land-holders Such Heavy Taxation as Will Compel Them to Sell Their Land to Small Holders.

If the United States Constitution would permit this thing to be done, would it be wise, and would accomplish the intended object? Portions of the Western States have not yet recovered from the granger legislation craze. The grangers found that they could kill the goose which lays the golden eggs. The sand lots or Deems Kearny agitation in California drove capital away from the State, so that for years enterprise was seriously weakened. It requires enormous capital to develop the resources of a country, in agricultural enterprises, especially in manufacturing and other important enterprises, so it is development that is to be invited, and welcomed here, if we know what is for the general welfare, and not in mind and scared away. I have heard it said, and not by illiterate persons only, that we have too many rich men in Hawaii. I wish we had more. Their presence does not annoy me. I do not think they are apt to be as cheerful acquaintances or companionable friends as are people of moderate means, as many Bohemians I have known. Often they are "sick out." I suppose, and especially if they started poor. These are the hardest to stand, the newly rich. But I am far from envying them and their accumulations here are not much—I cannot speak with knowledge of such places as California, which has long been in the habit of calling itself throttled by the Southern Pacific railroad system—by any unfair dealing with people of small means.

They had the nerve, or sagacity, or luck—often as much the latter as either of the former—to buy or sell, or hold in way which brought wealth. Now often one sees or feels that if one had done or had not done this or that thing, he would have been frightfully rich! But what is the sense or use in growing about it?

When Agassiz discovered the possibilities of copper in the Calumet and Hecla mines near Lake Superior, he obtained the wealth which enabled him to give a million dollars to Harvard University, and his associates in that great enterprise became very rich, to the advantage of his own and coming generations.

The Bell telephone investments made by a few far-sighted, or do you please to consider them bad spirits in the east, settled on the investors vast profits, no small part of which has gone to the welfare of humanity, as well as for the comfort of the investors.

Fair and desirable as a wisely graduated progressive income tax is, I do not wish to see anything aggressive which will cause capital to keep away or go away from our midst. We want it right here, in Hawaii net.

The lad is a bright and very promising youngster. His mother is dead and his father makes his life a burden by continually trying to get rid of him. Judge Wilcox is well acquainted with the parent, through many interviews in the Police Court over the son. The Judge has said that he will not be a party to the getting rid of the boy.

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The committee hope to receive the co-operation of the business men generally and anticipates their hearty endorsement for the cause of the poor boys. In a few days the names of the ladies and gentlemen who are to be the patrons and patronesses of the affair will be given.

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The committee appointed in behalf of the Boys' Brigade, to be held in the Drillshed May 25, consisting of Messrs. J. P. Cooke, Will Harris, J. H. Galt and Robert Shingle, will interview the merchants of the city today to secure aid for the movement. Public interest has been aroused over the affair and the indications point to the affair being highly successful.

The committee hope to receive the co-operation of the business men generally and anticipates their hearty endorsement for the cause of the poor boys. In a few days the names of the ladies and gentlemen who are to be the patrons and patronesses of the affair will be given.

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